

Certain inequalities involving prolate spheroidal wave functions and associated quantities

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Abstract

Prolate spheroidal wave functions (PSWFs) play an important role in various areas, from physics (e.g. wave phenomena, fluid dynamics) to engineering (e.g. signal processing, filter design). Even though the significance of PSWFs was realized at least half a century ago, and they frequently occur in applications, their analytical properties have not been investigated as much as those of many other special functions. In particular, despite some recent progress, the gap between asymptotic expansions and numerical experience, on the one hand, and rigorously proven explicit bounds and estimates, on the other hand, is still rather wide.

This paper attempts to improve the current situation. We analyze the differential operator associated with PSWFs, to derive fairly tight estimates on its eigenvalues. By combining these inequalities with a number of standard techniques, we also obtain several other properties of the PSWFs. The results are illustrated via numerical experiments.

Keywords: bandlimited functions, prolate spheroidal wave functions, Prüfer transformation

Math subject classification: 33E10, 34L15, 35S30, 42C10

1 Introduction

The principal purpose of this paper is to provide proofs for several inequalities involving bandlimited functions (see Section 3 below). While some of these inequalities are known from “numerical experience” (see, for example, [9], [10], [11], [15]), their proofs appear to be absent in the literature.

A function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bandlimited of band limit $c > 0$, if there exists a function $\sigma \in L^2[-1, 1]$ such that

$$f(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \sigma(t) e^{icxt} dt. \quad (1)$$

In other words, the Fourier transform of a bandlimited function is compactly supported. While (1) defines f for all real x , one is often interested in bandlimited functions, whose argument is confined to an interval, e.g. $-1 \leq x \leq 1$.

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Such functions are encountered in physics (wave phenomena, fluid dynamics), engineering (signal processing), etc. (see e.g. [14], [19], [20]).

About 50 years ago it was observed that the eigenfunctions of the integral operator $F_c : L^2[-1, 1] \rightarrow L^2[-1, 1]$, defined via the formula

$$F_c[\varphi](x) = \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(t) e^{icxt} dt, \quad (2)$$

provide a natural tool for dealing with bandlimited functions, defined on the interval $[-1, 1]$. Moreover, it was observed (see, for example, [9], [10], [12]) that the eigenfunctions of F_c are precisely the prolate spheroidal wave functions (PSWFs), well known from the mathematical physics (see, for example, [16], [19]). The PSWFs are the eigenfunctions of the differential operator L_c , defined via the formula

$$L_c[\varphi](x) = -\frac{d}{dx} \left((1-x^2) \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dx}(x) \right) + c^2 x^2. \quad (3)$$

In other words, the integral operator F_c commutes with the differential operator L_c (see [9], [18]). This property, being remarkable by itself, also plays an important role in both the analysis of PSWFs and the associated numerical algorithms (see, for example, [3], [4]).

It is perhaps surprising, however, that the analytical properties of PSWFs have not been investigated as thoroughly as those of several other classes of special functions. In particular, when one reads through the classical works about the PSWFs (see, for example, [9], [10], [11], [12], [13]), one is amazed by the number of properties stated without rigorous proofs. Some other properties are only supported by analysis of an asymptotic nature; see, for example, [6], [7], [15], [17]. To some extent, this problem has been addressed in a number of recently published papers, for example, [2], [4], [5]. Still, the gap between numerical experience and asymptotic expansions, on the one hand, and rigorously proven explicit bounds and estimates, on the other hand, is rather wide; this paper offers a partial remedy for this deficiency.

This paper is mostly devoted to the analysis of the differential operator L_c , defined via (3). In particular, several explicit bounds for the eigenvalues of L_c are derived. These bounds turn out to be fairly tight, and the resulting inequalities lead to rigorous proofs of several other properties of PSWFs. The analysis is illustrated through several numerical experiments.

The analysis of the eigenvalues of the integral operator F_c , defined via (2), requires tools different from those used in this paper; it will be published at a later date. The implications of the analysis of both L_c and F_c to numerical algorithms involving PSWFs are being currently investigated.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we summarize a number of well known mathematical facts to be used in the rest of this paper. In Section 3, we provide a summary of the principal results of this paper. In Section 4, we introduce the necessary analytical apparatus and carry out the analysis. In Section 5, we illustrate the analysis via several numerical examples.

2 Mathematical and Numerical Preliminaries

In this section, we introduce notation and summarize several facts to be used in the rest of the paper.

2.1 Prolate Spheroidal Wave Functions

In this subsection, we summarize several facts about the PSWFs. Unless stated otherwise, all these facts can be found in [4], [5], [7], [9], [10].

Given a real number $c > 0$, we define the operator $F_c : L^2[-1, 1] \rightarrow L^2[-1, 1]$ via the formula

$$F_c[\varphi](x) = \int_{-1}^1 \varphi(t) e^{icxt} dt. \quad (4)$$

Obviously, F_c is compact. We denote its eigenvalues by $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, \dots$ and assume that they are ordered such that $|\lambda_n| \geq |\lambda_{n+1}|$ for all natural $n \geq 0$. We denote by ψ_n the eigenfunction corresponding to λ_n . In other words, the following identity holds for all integer $n \geq 0$ and all real $-1 \leq x \leq 1$:

$$\lambda_n \psi_n(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \psi_n(t) e^{icxt} dt. \quad (5)$$

We adopt the convention¹ that $\|\psi_n\|_{L^2[-1,1]} = 1$. The following theorem describes the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of F_c (see [4], [5], [9]).

Theorem 1. *Suppose that $c > 0$ is a real number, and that the operator F_c is defined via (4) above. Then, the eigenfunctions ψ_0, ψ_1, \dots of F_c are purely real, are orthonormal and are complete in $L^2[-1, 1]$. The even-numbered functions are even, the odd-numbered ones are odd. Each function ψ_n has exactly n simple roots in $(-1, 1)$. All eigenvalues λ_n of F_c are non-zero and simple; the even-numbered ones are purely real and the odd-numbered ones are purely imaginary; in particular, $\lambda_n = i^n |\lambda_n|$.*

We define the self-adjoint operator $Q_c : L^2[-1, 1] \rightarrow L^2[-1, 1]$ via the formula

$$Q_c[\varphi](x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin(c(x-t))}{x-t} \varphi(t) dt. \quad (6)$$

Clearly, if we denote by $\mathcal{F} : L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$ the unitary Fourier transform, then

$$Q_c[\varphi](x) = \chi_{[-1,1]}(x) \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\chi_{[-c,c]}(\xi) \cdot \mathcal{F}[\varphi](\xi)](x), \quad (7)$$

where $\chi_{[-a,a]} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the characteristic function of the interval $[-a, a]$, defined via the formula

$$\chi_{[-a,a]}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & -a \leq x \leq a, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

¹ This convention agrees with that of [4], [5] and differs from that of [9].

for all real x . In other words, Q_c represents low-passing followed by time-limiting. Q_c relates to F_c , defined via (4), by

$$Q_c = \frac{c}{2\pi} \cdot F_c^* \cdot F_c, \quad (9)$$

and the eigenvalues μ_n of Q_n satisfy the identity

$$\mu_n = \frac{c}{2\pi} \cdot |\lambda_n|^2, \quad (10)$$

for all integer $n \geq 0$. Moreover, Q_c has the same eigenfunctions ψ_n as F_c . In other words,

$$\mu_n \psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin(c(x-t))}{x-t} \psi_n(t) dt, \quad (11)$$

for all integer $n \geq 0$ and all $-1 \leq x \leq 1$. Also, Q_c is closely related to the operator $P_c : L^2(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R})$, defined via the formula

$$P_c[\varphi](x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(c(x-t))}{x-t} \varphi(t) dt, \quad (12)$$

which is a widely known orthogonal projection onto the space of functions of band limit $c > 0$ on the real line \mathbb{R} .

The following theorem about the eigenvalues μ_n of the operator Q_c , defined via (6), can be traced back to [7]:

Theorem 2. *Suppose that $c > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$ are positive real numbers, and that the operator $Q_c : L^2[-1, 1] \rightarrow L^2[-1, 1]$ is defined via (6) above. Suppose also that the integer $N(c, \alpha)$ is the number of the eigenvalues μ_n of Q_c that are greater than α . In other words,*

$$N(c, \alpha) = \max \{k = 1, 2, \dots : \mu_{k-1} > \alpha\}. \quad (13)$$

Then,

$$N(c, \alpha) = \frac{2}{\pi} c + \left(\frac{1}{\pi^2} \log \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \right) \log c + O(\log c). \quad (14)$$

According to (14), there are about $2c/\pi$ eigenvalues whose absolute value is close to one, order of $\log c$ eigenvalues that decay exponentially, and the rest of them are very close to zero.

The eigenfunctions ψ_n of Q_c turn out to be the PSWFs, well known from classical mathematical physics (see, for example, [16], [19]). The following theorem, proved in a more general form in [12], formalizes this statement.

Theorem 3. *For any $c > 0$, there exists a strictly increasing unbounded sequence of positive numbers $\chi_0 < \chi_1 < \dots$ such that, for each integer $n \geq 0$, the differential equation*

$$(1-x^2) \psi''(x) - 2x \cdot \psi'(x) + (\chi_n - c^2 x^2) \psi(x) = 0 \quad (15)$$

has a solution that is continuous on $[-1, 1]$. Moreover, all such solutions are constant multiples of the eigenfunction ψ_n of F_c , defined via (4) above.

The following theorem provides lower and upper bounds on χ_n of Theorem 3 (see, for example, [4], [9], [10]).

Theorem 4. *For all real $c > 0$ and all natural $n \geq 0$,*

$$n(n+1) < \chi_n < n(n+1) + c^2. \quad (16)$$

The following result provides an upper bound on $\psi_n^2(1)$ (see [5]).

Theorem 5. *For all $c > 0$ and all natural $n \geq 0$,*

$$\psi_n^2(1) < n + \frac{1}{2}. \quad (17)$$

2.2 Elliptic Integrals

In this subsection, we summarize several facts about elliptic integrals. These facts can be found, for example, in section 8.1 in [8], and in [21].

The incomplete elliptic integrals of the first and second kind are defined, respectively, by the formulae

$$F(y, k) = \int_0^y \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 t}}, \quad (18)$$

$$E(y, k) = \int_0^y \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt, \quad (19)$$

where $0 \leq y \leq \pi/2$ and $0 \leq k \leq 1$. By performing the substitution $x = \sin t$, we can write (18) and (19) as

$$F(y, k) = \int_0^{\sin(y)} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}, \quad (20)$$

$$E(y, k) = \int_0^{\sin(y)} \sqrt{\frac{1-k^2x^2}{1-x^2}} \, dx. \quad (21)$$

The complete elliptic integrals of the first and second kind are defined, respectively, by the formulae

$$F(k) = F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 t}}, \quad (22)$$

$$E(k) = E\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, k\right) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt, \quad (23)$$

for all $0 \leq k \leq 1$. Moreover,

$$E\left(\sqrt{1-k^2}\right) = 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \log(2) - \frac{\log(k)}{2}\right) \cdot k^2 + O(k^4 \cdot \log(k)). \quad (24)$$

2.3 Oscillation Properties of Second Order ODEs

In this subsection, we state several well known facts from the general theory of second order ordinary differential equations (see e.g. [1]).

The following two theorems appear in Section 3.6 of [1] in a slightly different form.

Theorem 6 (distance between roots). *Suppose that $h(t)$ is a solution of the ODE*

$$y''(t) + Q(t)y(t) = 0. \quad (25)$$

Suppose also that $x < y$ are two consecutive roots of $h(t)$, and that

$$A^2 \leq Q(t) \leq B^2, \quad (26)$$

for all $x \leq t \leq y$. Then,

$$\frac{\pi}{B} < y - x < \frac{\pi}{A}. \quad (27)$$

Theorem 7. *Suppose that $a < b$ are real numbers, and that $g : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous monotone function. Suppose also that $y(t)$ is a solution of the ODE*

$$y''(t) + g(t) \cdot y(t) = 0, \quad (28)$$

in the interval (a, b) . Suppose furthermore that

$$t_1 < t_2 < t_3 < \dots \quad (29)$$

are consecutive roots of $y(t)$. If g is non-decreasing, then

$$t_2 - t_1 \geq t_3 - t_2 \geq t_4 - t_3 \geq \dots \quad (30)$$

If g is non-increasing, then

$$t_2 - t_1 \leq t_3 - t_2 \leq t_4 - t_3 \leq \dots \quad (31)$$

The following theorem is a special case of Theorem 6.2 from Section 3.6 in [1]:

Theorem 8. *Suppose that g_1, g_2 are continuous functions, and that, for all real t in the interval (a, b) , the inequality $g_1(t) < g_2(t)$ holds. Suppose also that $\phi_1, \phi_2 : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are real-valued functions, and that*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1''(t) + g_1(t) \cdot \phi_1(t) &= 0, \\ \phi_2''(t) + g_2(t) \cdot \phi_2(t) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

for all $a < t < b$. Then, ϕ_2 has a root between every two consecutive roots of ϕ_1 .

Corollary 1. *Suppose that the functions ϕ_1, ϕ_2 are those of Theorem 8 above. Suppose also that*

$$\phi_1(t_0) = \phi_2(t_0), \quad \phi_1'(t_0) = \phi_2'(t_0), \quad (33)$$

for some $a < t_0 < b$. Then, ϕ_2 has at least as many roots in (t_0, b) as ϕ_1 .

Proof. Due to Theorem 8, we only need to show that if t_1 is the minimal root of ϕ_1 in (t_0, b) , then there exists a root of ϕ_2 in (t_0, t_1) . By contradiction, suppose that this is not the case. In addition, without loss of generality, suppose that $\phi_1(t), \phi_2(t)$ are positive in (t_0, t_1) . Then, due to (32),

$$\phi_1''\phi_2 - \phi_2''\phi_1 = (g_2 - g_1)\phi_1\phi_2, \quad (34)$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &< \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (g_2(s) - g_1(s)) \phi_1(s) \phi_2(s) ds \\ &= [\phi_1'(s)\phi_2(s) - \phi_1(s)\phi_2'(s)]_{t_0}^{t_1} \\ &= \phi_1'(t_1)\phi_2(t_1) \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

which is a contradiction. ■

2.4 Prüfer Transformations

In this subsection, we describe the classical Prüfer transformation of a second order ODE (see e.g. [1],[22]). Also, we describe a modification of Prüfer transformation, introduced in [3] and used in the rest of the paper.

Suppose that in the second order ODE

$$\frac{d}{dt}(p(t)u'(t)) + q(t)u(t) = 0 \quad (36)$$

the variable t varies over some interval I in which p and q are continuously differentiable and have no roots. We define the function $\theta : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ via

$$\frac{p(t)u'(t)}{u(t)} = \gamma(t) \tan \theta(t), \quad (37)$$

where $\gamma : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an arbitrary positive continuously differentiable function. The function $\theta(t)$ satisfies, for all t in I ,

$$\theta'(t) = -\frac{\gamma(t)}{p(t)} \sin^2 \theta(t) - \frac{q(t)}{\gamma(t)} \cos^2 \theta(t) - \left(\frac{\gamma'(t)}{\gamma(t)} \right) \frac{\sin(2\theta(t))}{2}. \quad (38)$$

One can observe that if $u'(\tilde{t}) = 0$ for $\tilde{t} \in I$, then by (37)

$$\theta(\tilde{t}) = k\pi, \quad k \text{ is integer.} \quad (39)$$

Similarly, if $u(\tilde{t}) = 0$ for $\tilde{t} \in I$, then

$$\theta(\tilde{t}) = (k + 1/2)\pi, \quad k \text{ is integer.} \quad (40)$$

The choice $\gamma(t) = 1$ in (37) gives rise to the classical Prüfer transformation (see e.g. section 4.2 in [1]).

In [3], the choice $\gamma(t) = \sqrt{q(t)p(t)}$ is suggested and shown to be more convenient numerically in several applications. In this paper, this choice also leads to a more convenient analytical tool than the classical Prüfer transformation.

Writing (15) in the form of (36) yields

$$p(t) = 1 - t^2, \quad q(t) = \chi_n - c^2 t^2, \quad (41)$$

for $|t| < \min \{\sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1\}$. The equation (37) admits the form

$$\frac{p(t)\psi'_n(t)}{\psi_n(t)} = \sqrt{p(t)q(t)} \tan \theta(t), \quad (42)$$

which implies that

$$\theta(t) = \text{atan} \left(\sqrt{\frac{p(t)}{q(t)}} \frac{\psi'_n(t)}{\psi_n(t)} \right) + \pi m(t), \quad (43)$$

where $m(t)$ is an integer determined for all t by an arbitrary choice at some $t = t_0$ (the role of $\pi m(t)$ in (43) is to enforce the continuity of θ at the roots of ψ_n). The first order ODE (38) admits the form (see [3], [22])

$$\theta'(t) = -f(t) + \sin(2\theta(t))v(t), \quad (44)$$

where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via the formulae

$$f(t) = \sqrt{\frac{q(t)}{p(t)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} \quad (45)$$

and

$$v(t) = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{p(t)q'(t) + q(t)p'(t)}{p(t)q(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t}{1 - t^2} + \frac{c^2 t}{\chi_n - c^2 t^2} \right). \quad (46)$$

3 Summary

In this section, we summarize some of the properties of prolate spheroidal wave functions (PSWFs), proved in Section 4. The PSWFs and the related notation were introduced in Section 2.1. Throughout this section, the band limit $c > 0$ is assumed to be a positive real number.

Many properties of the PSWF ψ_n depend on whether the eigenvalue χ_n of the ODE (15) is greater than or less than c^2 . The following simple relation between c, n and χ_n is proven in Theorem 15 in Section 4.1.2.

Proposition 1. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a non-negative integer.*

- *If $n \leq (2c/\pi) - 1$, then $\chi_n < c^2$.*
- *If $n \geq (2c/\pi)$, then $\chi_n > c^2$.*
- *If $(2c/\pi) - 1 < n < (2c/\pi)$, then either inequality is possible.*

In the following proposition, we describe the location of “special points” (roots of ψ_n , roots of ψ'_n , turning points of the ODE (15)) that depends on whether $\chi_n > c^2$ or $\chi_n < c^2$. It is proven in Lemma 1 in Section 4.1.1 and is illustrated in Figures 1, 2.

Proposition 2. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that $t_1 < \dots < t_n$ are the roots of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$, and $x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1}$ are the roots*

of ψ'_n in (t_1, t_n) . Suppose furthermore that the real number x_n is defined via the formula

$$x_n = \begin{cases} \text{maximal root of } \psi'_n \text{ in } (-1, 1), & \text{if } \chi_n < c^2, \\ 1, & \text{if } \chi_n > c^2. \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

Then,

$$-\frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c} < -x_n < t_1 < x_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_{n-1} < t_n < x_n < \frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c}. \quad (48)$$

In particular, if $\chi_n < c^2$, then

$$t_n < x_n < \frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c} < 1, \quad (49)$$

and ψ'_n has $n+1$ roots in the interval $(-1, 1)$; and, if $\chi_n > c^2$, then

$$t_n < x_n = 1 < \frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c}, \quad (50)$$

and ψ'_n has $n-1$ roots in the interval $(-1, 1)$.

The following two inequalities improve the inequality (16) in Section 2.1. Their proof can be found in Theorems 9,10 in Section 4.1.2. This is one of the principal analytical results of this paper. The inequalities (51), (52) below are illustrated in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4.

Proposition 3. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that t_n and T are the maximal roots of ψ_n and ψ'_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$, respectively. If $\chi_n > c^2$, then

$$1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{t_n} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < n < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt. \quad (51)$$

If $\chi_n < c^2$, then

$$1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{t_n} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < n < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^T \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt. \quad (52)$$

Note that (51) and (52) differ only in the range of integration on their right-hand sides.

In the following proposition, we simplify the inequality (51) in Proposition 3. It is proven in Theorem 18 and Corollary 3 in Section 4.1.3.

Proposition 4. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} n &< \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt = \\ &\frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right) < n + 3, \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

where the function $E : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via (23) in Section 2.2.

The following proposition is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4. It is proven in Theorem 20 in Section 4.1.3, and is illustrated in Figures 3, 4.

Proposition 5. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer such that $n > 2c/\pi$, and that the function $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via the formula*

$$f(x) = -1 + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{x + \cos^2(\theta)} d\theta. \quad (54)$$

Suppose also that the function $H : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the inverse of f , in other words,

$$y = f(H(y)) = -1 + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{H(y) + \cos^2(\theta)} d\theta, \quad (55)$$

for all real $y \geq 0$. Then,

$$H\left(\frac{n\pi}{2c} - 1\right) < \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{c^2} < H\left(\frac{n\pi}{2c} - 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2c}\right). \quad (56)$$

In the following proposition, we describe a relation between χ_n and the maximal root t_n of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$, by providing lower and upper bounds on $1 - t_n$ in terms of χ_n and c . It is proven in Theorem 17, 19 in Section 4.1.3.

Proposition 6. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi^2/8}{\chi_n - c^2 + \sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + (\pi c/2)^2}} &< 1 - t_n \\ &< \frac{4\pi^2}{\chi_n - c^2 + \sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + (4\pi c)^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

The following proposition is a special case of Proposition 6. It is proven in Theorem 23 in Section 4.1.3, and is illustrated in Figure 5.

Proposition 7. *Suppose that $c > 10/\pi$. Suppose also that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that*

$$n > \frac{2c}{\pi} + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log(c). \quad (58)$$

Suppose furthermore that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi_n - c^2} < 1 - t_n < \frac{2\pi^2}{\chi_n - c^2}. \quad (59)$$

In the following proposition, we provide yet another upper bound on χ_n in terms of n . Its proof can be found in Theorem 13 in Section 4.1.3, and it is illustrated in Tables 5, 6 and Figure 3.

Proposition 8. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Then,*

$$\chi_n < \left(\frac{\pi}{2} (n+1) \right)^2. \quad (60)$$

We observe that, for sufficiently large n , the inequality (60) is even weaker than (16). On the other hand, (60) can be useful for n near $2c/\pi$, as illustrated in Tables 5, 6.

The following proposition summarizes Theorem 11 in Section 4.1.2 and Theorems 14, 16 in Section 4.1.3. It is illustrated in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8.

Proposition 9. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that $-1 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1$ are the roots of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Suppose furthermore that the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4. Then:*

- *For each integer $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$, i.e. for each integer i such that $0 \leq t_i < t_n$,*

$$\frac{\pi}{f(t_{i+1}) + v(t_{i+1})/2} < t_{i+1} - t_i < \frac{\pi}{f(t_i)}. \quad (61)$$

- *For each integer $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$, i.e. for each integer i such that $0 \leq t_i < t_n$,*

$$t_{i+1} - t_i > t_{i+2} - t_{i+1} > \dots > t_n - t_{n-1}. \quad (62)$$

- *For all integer $j = 1, \dots, n-1$,*

$$t_{j+1} - t_j < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\chi_n + 1}}. \quad (63)$$

The following proposition summarizes Theorem 16 in Section 4.1.3.

Proposition 10. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is an integer, and that $\chi_n < c^2 - c\sqrt{2}$. Suppose also that $-1 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1$ are the roots of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,*

$$t_{i+1} - t_i < t_{i+2} - t_{i+1} < \dots < t_n - t_{n-1}, \quad (64)$$

for all integer $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$, i.e. for all integer i such that $0 \leq t_i < t_n$.

The following proposition summarizes Theorem 5 in Section 2.1 and Theorem 24 in Section 4.2.

Proposition 11. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Then,*

$$\frac{1}{2} < \psi_n^2(1) < n + \frac{1}{2}. \quad (65)$$

The following proposition is illustrated in Figures 1, 2. It is proven in Theorem 25 in Section 4.1.3.

Proposition 12. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer, and that x, y are two arbitrary extremum points of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. If $|x| < |y|$, then*

$$|\psi_n(x)| < |\psi_n(y)|. \quad (66)$$

If, in addition, $\chi_n > c^2$, then

$$|\psi_n(x)| < |\psi_n(y)| < |\psi_n(1)|. \quad (67)$$

4 Analytical Apparatus

The purpose of this section is to provide the analytical apparatus to be used in the rest of the paper, as well as to prove the results summarized in Section 3.

4.1 Oscillation Properties of PSWFs

In this subsection, we prove several facts about the distance between consecutive roots of PSWFs (5) and find a more subtle relationship between n and χ_n (15) than the one given by (16). Throughout this subsection $c > 0$ is a positive real number and n is a non-negative integer. The principal results of this subsection are Theorems 9, 10, 12, and 13.

4.1.1 Special Points of ψ_n

We refer to the roots of ψ_n , the roots of ψ'_n and the turning points of the ODE (15) as "special points". Some of them play an important role in the subsequent analysis. These points are introduced in the following definition.

Definition 1 (Special points). *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. We define*

- $t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n$ to be the roots of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$,
- $x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1}$ to be the roots of ψ'_n in (t_1, t_n) ,
- x_n via the formula

$$x_n = \begin{cases} \text{maximal root of } \psi'_n \text{ in } (-1, 1), & \text{if } \chi_n < c^2, \\ 1, & \text{if } \chi_n > c^2. \end{cases} \quad (68)$$

This definition will be used throughout all of Section 4. The relative location of some of the special points depends on whether $\chi_n > c^2$ or $\chi_n < c^2$. This is illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and is described by the following lemma.

Lemma 1 (Special points). *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that $t_1 < \dots < t_n$ and $x_1 < \dots < x_n$ are those of Definition 1. Then,*

$$-\frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c} < -x_n < t_1 < x_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{n-1} < t_n < x_n < \frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c}. \quad (69)$$

In particular, if $\chi_n < c^2$, then

$$t_n < x_n < \frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c} < 1, \quad (70)$$

and ψ'_n has $n+1$ roots in the interval $(-1, 1)$; and, if $\chi_n > c^2$, then

$$t_n < x_n = 1 < \frac{\sqrt{\chi_n}}{c}, \quad (71)$$

and ψ'_n has $n-1$ roots in the interval $(-1, 1)$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume that

$$\psi_n(1) > 0. \quad (72)$$

Obviously, (72) implies that

$$\psi'_n(t_n) > 0. \quad (73)$$

Suppose first that $\chi_n < c^2$. Then, due to the ODE (15) in Section 2.1,

$$\psi'_n(1) = \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{2} \cdot \psi_n(1) < 0. \quad (74)$$

We combine (15) and (73) to obtain

$$\psi''_n(t_n) = \frac{2t_n}{1 - t_n^2} \cdot \psi'_n(t_n) > 0. \quad (75)$$

In addition, we combine (68), (73), (74) to conclude that the maximal root x_n of ψ'_n in $(-1, 1)$ satisfies

$$t_n < x_n < 1. \quad (76)$$

Moreover, (72) implies that, for any root x of ψ'_n in $(t_n, 1)$,

$$\psi''_n(x) = -\frac{\chi_n - c^2 x^2}{1 - x^2} \cdot \psi_n(x) < 0. \quad (77)$$

We combine (72), (76), (77) with (15) to obtain

$$\frac{c^2 x_n^2 - \chi_n}{1 - x_n^2} = \frac{\psi''_n(x_n)}{\psi_n(x_n)} < 0, \quad (78)$$

which implies both (69) and (70). In addition, we combine (15), (70) and (77) to conclude that x_n is the only root of ψ'_n between t_n and 1. Thus, ψ'_n indeed has $n+1$ roots in $(-1, 1)$.

Suppose now that $\chi_n > c^2$. We combine (15) and (72) to obtain

$$\psi'_n(1) = \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{2} \cdot \psi_n(1) > 0. \quad (79)$$

If $t_n < x < 1$ is a root of ψ'_n , then

$$\psi''_n(x) = -\frac{\chi_n - c^2 x^2}{1 - x^2} \cdot \psi_n(x) < 0, \quad (80)$$

therefore ψ'_n can have at most one root in $(t_n, 1)$. We combine this observation with (68), (73), (79) and (80) to conclude that, in fact, ψ'_n has no roots in $(t_n, 1)$, and hence both (69) and (71) hold. In particular, ψ'_n has $n - 1$ roots in $(-1, 1)$. \blacksquare

4.1.2 A Sharper Inequality for χ_n

In this subsection, we use the modified Prüfer transformation (see Section 2.4) to analyze the relationship between n, c and χ_n . In particular, this analysis yields fairly tight lower and upper bounds on χ_n in terms of c and n . These bounds are described in Theorems 9, 10 below. These theorems are not only one of the principal results of this paper, but are also subsequently used in the proofs of Theorems 11, 12, 13, 18, 19.

We start with developing the required analytical machinery. In the following lemma, we describe several properties of the modified Prüfer transformation (see Section 2.4), applied to the prolate differential equation (15).

Lemma 2. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that the numbers t_1, \dots, t_n and x_1, \dots, x_n are those of Definition 1 in Section 4.1.1, and that the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via the formula*

$$\theta(t) = \begin{cases} (i - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \pi, & \text{if } t = t_i \text{ for some } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ \operatorname{atan} \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1-t^2}{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}} \cdot \frac{\psi'_n(t)}{\psi_n(t)} \right) + m(t) \cdot \pi, & \text{if } \psi_n(t) \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (81)$$

where $m(t)$ is the number of the roots of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, t)$. Then, θ has the following properties:

- θ is continuously differentiable in the interval $[-x_n, x_n]$.
- θ satisfies, for all $-x_n < t < x_n$, the differential equation

$$\theta'(t) = f(t) + v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)), \quad (82)$$

where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4.

- for each integer $0 \leq j \leq 2n$, there is a unique solution to the equation

$$\theta(t) = j \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (83)$$

for the unknown t in $[-x_n, x_n]$. More specifically,

$$\theta(-x_n) = 0, \quad (84)$$

$$\theta(t_i) = \left(i - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \pi, \quad (85)$$

$$\theta(x_i) = i \cdot \pi, \quad (86)$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. In particular, $\theta(x_n) = n \cdot \pi$.

Proof. We combine (69) in Lemma 1 with (81) to conclude that θ is well defined for all $-x_n \leq t \leq x_n$, where x_n is given via (68) in Definition 1. Obviously, θ is continuous, and the identities (84), (85), (86) follow immediately from the combination of Lemma 1 and (81). In addition, θ satisfies the ODE (82) in $(-x_n, x_n)$ due to (38), (42), (44) in Section 2.4.

Finally, to establish the uniqueness of the solution to the equation (83), we make the following observation. Due to (81), for any point t in $(-x_n, x_n)$, the value $\theta(t)$ is an integer multiple of $\pi/2$ if and only if t is either a root of ψ_n or a root of ψ'_n . We conclude the proof by combining this observation with (68), (84) and (86). ■

Remark 1. We observe that, due to (84), (85), (86), for all $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$\sin(2\theta(t_i)) = \sin(2\theta(x_i)) = 0, \quad (87)$$

where $t_1, \dots, t_n, x_1, \dots, x_n$ are those of Definition 1 in Section 4.1.1, and θ is that of Lemma 2. This observation will play an important role in the analysis of the ODE (82) throughout the rest of this section.

In the following lemma, we prove that θ of Lemma 2 is monotonically increasing.

Lemma 3. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2 above. Then, θ is strictly increasing in $[-x_n, x_n]$, in other words,

$$\theta'(t) > 0, \quad (88)$$

for all $-x_n < t < x_n$.

Proof. We first prove that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v}{f} \right) (t) > 0, \quad (89)$$

for $-x_n < t < x_n$, where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45),

(46) in Section 2.4. We differentiate v/f with respect to t to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{v}{f}\right)' &= -\left(\frac{p'q + q'p}{4pq} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}\right)' = -\left(\frac{p'q + q'p}{4q^{3/2}p^{1/2}}\right)' \\
&= \frac{q^{-3}p^{-1}}{4} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{3}{2}q^{1/2}p^{1/2}q' + \frac{1}{2}q^{3/2}p^{-1/2}p'\right)(p'q + q'p) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. (p''q + 2p'q' + q''p)q^{3/2}p^{1/2}\right] \\
&= \frac{q^{-5/2}p^{-3/2}}{4} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{3}{2}q'p + \frac{1}{2}p'q\right)(p'q + q'p) - pq(p''q + 2p'q' + q''p)\right] \\
&= \frac{q^{-5/2}p^{-3/2}}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{3}{2}p^2(q')^2 + \frac{1}{2}q^2(p')^2 - q^2pp'' - p^2qq''\right] > 0, \tag{90}
\end{aligned}$$

since, due to (41),

$$p(t) > 0, \quad p''(t) = -2 < 0, \quad q(t) > 0, \quad q''(t) = -2c^2 < 0. \tag{91}$$

We now proceed to prove (88) for $0 < t < x_n$. Suppose that, by contradiction, there exists $0 < x < x_n$ such that

$$\theta'(x) < 0. \tag{92}$$

Combined with (82) in Lemma 2 above, (92) implies that

$$1 + \frac{v(x)}{f(x)} \cdot \sin(2\theta(x)) = \frac{f(x) + v(x) \cdot \sin(2\theta(x))}{f(x)} < 0, \tag{93}$$

and, in particular, that

$$\sin(2\theta(x)) < 0. \tag{94}$$

Due to Lemma 2 above, there exists an integer $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n$ such that

$$\left(i - \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \pi < \theta(x) < i \cdot \pi. \tag{95}$$

Moreover, due to (84), (85), (86), (92), (94), (95), there exists a point y such that

$$0 \leq t_i < x < y < x_i \leq x_n, \tag{96}$$

and also

$$\theta(x) = \theta(y), \quad \theta'(y) > 0. \tag{97}$$

for otherwise (86) would be impossible. We combine (82) and (97) to obtain

$$1 + \frac{v(y)}{f(y)} \cdot \sin(2\theta(x)) = \frac{f(y) + v(y) \cdot \sin(2\theta(y))}{f(y)} = \frac{\theta'(y)}{f(y)} > 0, \tag{98}$$

in contradiction to (89), (93) and (94). This concludes the proof of (88) for $0 < t < x_n$. For $-x_n < t < 0$, the identity (88) follows now from the symmetry considerations. ■

The right-hand side of the ODE (82) of Lemma 2 contains a monotone term and an oscillatory term. In the following lemma, we study the integrals of the oscillatory term between various special points, introduced in Definition 1 in Section 4.1.1.

Lemma 4. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is an integer. Suppose also that the real numbers $t_1 < \dots < t_n$ and $x_1 < \dots < x_n$ are those of Definition 1 in Section 4.1.1, and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is that of Lemma 2 above. Suppose furthermore that the function v is defined via (46) in Section 2.4. Then,*

$$\int_{x_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt > 0, \quad (99)$$

$$\int_{t_{i+1}}^{x_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt < 0, \quad (100)$$

$$\int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt < 0, \quad (101)$$

for all integer $(n-1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$, i.e. for all integer i such that $0 \leq x_i < x_n$. Note that the integral in (101) is the sum of the integrals in (99) and (100).

Proof. Suppose that i is a positive integer such that $(n-1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$. Suppose also that the function $s : [0, n \cdot \pi] \rightarrow [-x_n, x_n]$ is the inverse of θ . In other words, for all $0 \leq \eta \leq n \cdot \pi$,

$$\theta(s(\eta)) = \eta. \quad (102)$$

Using (82), (85), (86) in Lemma 2, we expand the left-hand side of (99) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt &= \\ \int_{\theta(x_i)}^{\theta(t_{i+1})} v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta) \cdot s'(\eta) d\eta &= \\ \int_{i \cdot \pi}^{(i+1/2) \cdot \pi} \frac{v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} &= \\ \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{v(s(\eta + i \cdot \pi)) \cdot \sin(2\eta) d\eta}{f(s(\eta + i \cdot \pi)) + v(s(\eta + i \cdot \pi)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)}, \end{aligned} \quad (103)$$

from which (99) readily follows due to (46) in Section 2.4 and (88) in Lemma 3. By the same token, we expand the left-hand side of (100) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_{i+1}}^{x_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt &= \\ \int_{(i+1/2) \cdot \pi}^{(i+1) \cdot \pi} \frac{v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} &= \\ - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{v(s(\eta + (i+1/2) \cdot \pi)) \cdot \sin(2\eta) d\eta}{f(s(\eta + (i+1/2) \cdot \pi)) - v(s(\eta + (i+1/2) \cdot \pi)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)}, \end{aligned} \quad (104)$$

which, combined with (46) in Section 2.4 and (88) in Lemma 3, implies (100). Finally, for all $0 < \eta < \pi/2$,

$$\frac{\sin(2\eta)}{(f/v)(s(\eta + (i+1/2) \cdot \pi)) - \sin(2\eta)} > \frac{\sin(2\eta)}{(f/v)(s(\eta + i \cdot \pi)) + \sin(2\eta)}, \quad (105)$$

since the function f/v is decreasing due to (89) in the proof of Lemma 3. The inequality (101) now follows from the combination of (103), (104) and (105). ■

We are now ready to prove one of the principal results of this paper. It is illustrated in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4.

Theorem 9. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. If $\chi_n > c^2$, then*

$$n < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt. \quad (106)$$

If $\chi_n < c^2$, then

$$n < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^T \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt, \quad (107)$$

where T is the maximal root of ψ'_n in $(-1, 1)$. Note that (106) and (107) differ only in the range of integration on their right-hand sides.

Proof. Suppose that the real numbers

$$-1 \leq -x_n < t_1 < x_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_{n-1} < x_{n-1} < t_n < x_n \leq 1 \quad (108)$$

are those of Definition 1 in Section 4.1.1, and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is that of Lemma 2 above. Suppose also that the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4. If n is even, then we combine (82), (85), (86) in Lemma 2 with (101) in Lemma 4 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n}{2} \cdot \pi &= \int_{x_{n/2}}^{x_n} \theta'(t) dt = \int_0^{x_n} f(t) dt + \sum_{i=n/2}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt \\ &< \int_0^{x_n} f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (109)$$

If n is odd, then we combine (82), (85), (86) in Lemma 2 with (100), (101) in Lemma 4 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n}{2} \cdot \pi &= \int_{t_{(n+1)/2}}^{x_n} \theta'(t) dt = \int_0^{x_n} f(t) dt + \\ &\quad \int_{t_{(n+1)/2}}^{x_{(n+1)/2}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt + \sum_{i=(n+1)/2}^{n-1} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt \\ &< \int_0^{x_n} f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (110)$$

We combine (109) and (110) with (68) in Lemma 1 to conclude both (106) and (107). ■

To prove Theorem 10, we need to develop a number of technical tools. In the following two lemmas, we describe several properties of the equation $f(t) = v(t)$ in the unknown t , where f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4.

Lemma 5. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer. Suppose also that the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4. Suppose furthermore that the real number x_n is that of Definition 1 in Section 4.1.1. Then, there exists a unique point \hat{t} in the interval $(0, x_n)$ such that*

$$f(\hat{t}) = v(\hat{t}). \quad (111)$$

Proof. We observe that, due to (45),(46) in Section 2.4,

$$\frac{v(t)}{f(t)} > 0 \quad (112)$$

for all $0 < t < x_n$. Moreover,

$$\frac{v(0)}{f(0)} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow x_n, t < x_n} \frac{v(t)}{f(t)} = \infty. \quad (113)$$

We combine (89) in the proof of Lemma 3 with (112) and (113) to conclude both existence and uniqueness of the solution to the equation $f(t) = v(t)$ in the unknown $0 < t < x_n$. \blacksquare

Lemma 6. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2 above. Suppose furthermore that the point $0 < \hat{t} < x_n$ is that of Lemma 5 above. Then,*

$$\left(n - \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \pi < \theta(\hat{t}) < n \cdot \pi. \quad (114)$$

Proof. Suppose that the point $0 < x < x_n$ is defined via the formula

$$x = \theta^{-1} \left(\left(n - \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \pi \right), \quad (115)$$

where θ^{-1} denotes the inverse of θ . By contradiction, suppose that (114) does not hold. In other words,

$$0 < \hat{t} < x. \quad (116)$$

It follows from the combination of Lemma 5, (89) in the proof of Lemma 3, and (116), that $f(x) < v(x)$. On the other hand, due to (82) in Lemma 2 and (115),

$$\begin{aligned} \theta'(x) &= f(x) + v(x) \cdot \sin(2\theta(x)) \\ &= f(x) + v(x) \cdot \sin\left(2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f(x) - v(x) < 0, \end{aligned} \quad (117)$$

in contradiction to (88) in Lemma 3. \blacksquare

In the following three lemmas, we study some of the properties of the ratio f/v , where f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4.

Lemma 7. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer, and that the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4. Then, for all real $0 < t < 1$,*

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) = h_t(a) \cdot f(t), \quad (118)$$

where the real number $a > 0$ is defined via the formula

$$a = \frac{\chi_n}{c^2}, \quad (119)$$

and, for all $0 < t < 1$, the function $h_t : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via the formula

$$h_t(a) = \frac{4t^6 + (2a - 6) \cdot t^4 + (4 - 8a) \cdot t^2 + 2a \cdot (a + 1)}{t^2 \cdot (1 + a - 2t^2)^2}. \quad (120)$$

Moreover, for all real $0 < t < \min \{\sqrt{a}, 1\}$,

$$-\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) \geq \frac{3}{2} \cdot f(t). \quad (121)$$

Proof. The identity (118) is obtained from (45), (46) via straightforward algebraic manipulations. To establish (121), it suffices to show that, for a fixed $0 < t < 1$,

$$\inf_a \{h_t(a) : t^2 < a < \infty\} \geq \frac{3}{2}. \quad (122)$$

We start with observing that, for all $0 < t < 1$,

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow t^2, a > t^2} h_t(a) = 6, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} h_t(a) = \frac{2}{t^2}. \quad (123)$$

Then, we differentiate $h_t(a)$, given via (120), with respect to a to obtain

$$\frac{dh_t}{da}(a) = \frac{2 \cdot (1 - t^2)}{t^2 \cdot (1 + a - 2t^2)^3} \cdot (6t^4 + (a - 9) \cdot t^2 + a + 1). \quad (124)$$

It follows from (123), (124), that if $t^2 < \hat{a}_t < \infty$ is a local extremum of $h_t(a)$, then

$$\hat{a}_t = \frac{-6t^4 + 9t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1} > t^2, \quad (125)$$

which is possible if and only if $1 > t^2 > 1/7$. Then we substitute \hat{a}_t , given via (125), into (120) to obtain

$$h(t, \hat{a}_t) = \frac{-t^4 + 14t^2 - 1}{8t^4}. \quad (126)$$

It is trivial to verify that

$$\inf_t \left\{ h(t, \hat{a}_t) : \frac{1}{7} < t < 1 \right\} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1, t > 1} h(t, \hat{a}_t) = \frac{3}{2}. \quad (127)$$

Now (122) follows from the combination of (123), (125), (126) and (127). \blacksquare

Lemma 8. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that t_n is the maximal zero of ψ_n is the interval $(-1, 1)$. Suppose also that the real number Z_0 is defined via the formula

$$Z_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3\pi}{8}} \approx 0.4591. \quad (128)$$

Then, for all $0 < t \leq t_n$,

$$v(t) < f(t) \cdot Z_0, \quad (129)$$

where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4.

Proof. Due to (89) in the proof of Lemma 3, the function f/v decreases monotonically in the interval $(0, t_n)$, and therefore, to prove (129), it suffices to show that

$$\frac{f(t_n)}{v(t_n)} > \frac{1}{Z_0} = 1 + \frac{3\pi}{8}. \quad (130)$$

Suppose that the point \hat{t} is that of Lemma 5. Suppose also that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2. Suppose furthermore that the function $s : [0, n \cdot \pi] \rightarrow [-x_n, x_n]$ is the inverse of θ . In other words, for all $0 \leq \eta \leq n \cdot \pi$,

$$\theta(s(\eta)) = \eta. \quad (131)$$

We combine Lemma 2, Lemma 3, Lemma 5, Lemma 6 and Lemma 7 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(t_n)}{v(t_n)} - 1 &= \left(-\frac{f}{v}\right)(\hat{t}) - \left(-\frac{f}{v}\right)(t_n) = \\ &= \int_{t_n}^{\hat{t}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v}\right)(t) dt = \int_{\theta(t_n)}^{\theta(\hat{t})} \frac{\frac{d}{d\eta} \left(-\frac{f}{v}\right)(s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ &= \int_{(n-1/2)\pi}^{(n-1/4)\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{d\eta} \left(-\frac{f}{v}\right)(s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ &= \int_{(n-1/2)\pi}^{(n-1/4)\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{d\eta} \left(-\frac{f}{v}\right)(s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta))} > \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}, \end{aligned} \quad (132)$$

which implies (130). ■

Lemma 9. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ and $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$ are positive integers. Suppose also that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2. Suppose furthermore that $0 < \delta < \pi/4$ is a real number, and that the real number Z_δ is defined via the formula

$$Z_\delta = \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\delta}{1 + Z_0 \cdot \sin(2\delta)}\right)\right]^{-1}, \quad (133)$$

where Z_0 is defined via (128) in Lemma 8 above. Then,

$$v(t) < f(t) \cdot Z_\delta, \quad (134)$$

for all $0 < t \leq s((i+1/2) \cdot \pi - \delta)$, where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4, and the function $s : [0, n \cdot \pi] \rightarrow [-x_n, x_n]$ is the inverse of θ .

Proof. Suppose that the point t_δ is defined via the formula

$$t_\delta = s((i + 1/2) \cdot \pi - \delta). \quad (135)$$

Due to (89) in the proof of Lemma 3, the function f/v decreases monotonically in the interval $(0, t_\delta)$, and therefore to prove (134) it suffices to show that

$$\frac{f(t_\delta)}{v(t_\delta)} > \frac{1}{Z_\delta} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\delta}{1 + Z_0 \cdot \sin(2\delta)} \right). \quad (136)$$

We observe that, due to Lemma 3,

$$0 \leq \sin(2\theta(t)) \leq \sin(2\delta), \quad (137)$$

for all $t_\delta \leq t \leq s((i + 1/2)\pi)$. We combine (135), (137) with Lemma 2, Lemma 3, Lemma 6, Lemma 7 and Lemma 8 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(t_\delta)}{v(t_\delta)} - \frac{f(s((i + 1/2)\pi))}{v(s((i + 1/2)\pi))} &= \\ \int_{t_\delta}^{s((i+1/2)\pi)} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) dt &= \int_{(i-1/2)\pi-\delta}^{(i-1/2)\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ \int_{(i-1/2)\pi-\delta}^{(i-1/2)\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta))}{f(s(\eta))} \cdot \frac{d\eta}{1 + (v/f)(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\delta)} &> \\ \frac{3}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \frac{1}{1 + Z_0 \cdot \sin(2\delta)}. \end{aligned} \quad (138)$$

We combine (138) with (129) in Lemma 8 to obtain (136), which, in turn, implies (134). \blacksquare

In the following two lemmas, we estimate the rate of decay of the ratio f/v and its relationship with θ of the ODE (82) in Lemma 2.

Lemma 10. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ and $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$ are positive integers. Suppose also that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2. Suppose furthermore that $0 < \delta < \pi/4$ is a real number. Then,*

$$\left(\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(i\pi - \delta)) - \left(\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(i\pi - \delta + \pi/2)) > 2 \cdot \sin(2\delta), \quad (139)$$

where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4, and the function $s : [0, n \cdot \pi] \rightarrow [-x_n, x_n]$ is the inverse of θ .

Proof. We observe that, due to Lemma 2 and Lemma 3,

$$\sin(2\theta(t)) > 0, \quad (140)$$

for all $s(i\pi) < t < s(i\pi - \delta + \pi/2)$. We combine (140) with Lemma 2, Lemma 3,

Lemma 6, Lemma 7 and Lemma 9 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(s(i\pi))}{v(s(i\pi))} - \frac{f(s(i\pi - \delta + \pi/2))}{v(s(i\pi - \delta + \pi/2))} &= \\ \int_{s(i\pi)}^{s(i\pi - \delta + \pi/2)} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) dt &= \int_{i\pi}^{i\pi - \delta + \pi/2} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ \int_{i\pi}^{i\pi - \delta + \pi/2} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta))}{f(s(\eta))} \cdot \frac{d\eta}{1 + (v/f)(s(\eta))} &> \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + Z_\delta}, \end{aligned} \quad (141)$$

where Z_δ is defined via (133) in Lemma 9. We also observe that, due to Lemma 2 and Lemma 3,

$$\sin(2\theta(t)) < 0, \quad (142)$$

for all $s(i\pi - \delta) < t < s(i\pi)$. We combine (142) with Lemma 2, Lemma 3, Lemma 6 and Lemma 7 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(s(i\pi - \delta))}{v(s(i\pi - \delta))} - \frac{f(s(i\pi))}{v(s(i\pi))} &= \\ \int_{s(i\pi - \delta)}^{s(i\pi)} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) dt &= \int_{i\pi - \delta}^{i\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ \int_{i\pi - \delta}^{i\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta))} &> \frac{3}{2} \cdot \delta. \end{aligned} \quad (143)$$

Next, suppose that the function $h : [0, \pi/4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via the formula

$$h(\delta) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + Z_\delta} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \delta - 2 \cdot \sin(2\delta), \quad (144)$$

where Z_δ is defined via (133) in Lemma 9. One can easily verify that

$$\min_{\delta} \{h(\delta) : 0 \leq \delta \leq \pi/4\} > \frac{1}{25}, \quad (145)$$

and, in particular, that $h(\delta) > 0$ for all $0 \leq \delta \leq \pi/4$. We combine (141), (143), (144) and (145) to obtain (139). \blacksquare

Lemma 11. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ and $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$ are positive integers. Suppose also that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2. Suppose furthermore that $0 < \delta < \pi/4$ is a real number. Then,*

$$\left(\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(i\pi + \delta - \pi/2)) - \left(\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(i\pi + \delta)) > 2 \cdot \sin(2\delta), \quad (146)$$

where the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4, and the function $s : [0, n \cdot \pi] \rightarrow [-x_n, x_n]$ is the inverse of θ .

Proof. We observe that, due to Lemma 2 and Lemma 3,

$$\sin(2\theta(t)) > 0, \quad (147)$$

for all $s(i\pi) < t < s(i\pi + \delta)$. We combine (147) with Lemma 2, Lemma 3, Lemma 6, Lemma 7 and Lemma 9 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(s(i\pi))}{v(s(i\pi))} - \frac{f(s(i\pi + \delta))}{v(s(i\pi + \delta))} &= \\ \int_{s(i\pi)}^{s(i\pi + \delta)} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) dt &= \int_{i\pi}^{i\pi + \delta} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ \int_{i\pi}^{i\pi + \delta} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta))}{f(s(\eta))} \cdot \frac{d\eta}{1 + (v/f)(s(\eta))} &> \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\delta}{1 + Z_\delta}, \end{aligned} \quad (148)$$

where Z_δ is defined via (133) in Lemma 9. We also observe that, due to Lemma 2 and Lemma 3,

$$\sin(2\theta(t)) < 0, \quad (149)$$

for all $s(i\pi + \delta - \pi/2) < t < s(i\pi)$. We combine (149) with Lemma 2, Lemma 3, Lemma 6 and Lemma 7 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(s(i\pi + \delta - \pi/2))}{v(s(i\pi + \delta - \pi/2))} - \frac{f(s(i\pi))}{v(s(i\pi))} &= \\ \int_{s(i\pi + \delta - \pi/2)}^{s(i\pi)} \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (t) dt &= \int_{i\pi + \delta - \pi/2}^{i\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta)) d\eta}{f(s(\eta)) + v(s(\eta)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)} > \\ \int_{i\pi + \delta - \pi/2}^{i\pi} \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{f}{v} \right) (s(\eta))}{f(s(\eta))} d\eta &> \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \right). \end{aligned} \quad (150)$$

Obviously, for all $0 < \delta < \pi/4$,

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\delta}{1 + Z_\delta} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \right) > \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \delta \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 + Z_\delta} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \delta. \quad (151)$$

We combine (148), (150), (151) with (144), (145) in the proof of Lemma 10 to obtain (146). \blacksquare

In the following lemma, we analyze the integral of the oscillatory part of the right-hand side of the ODE (82) between consecutive roots of ψ_n . This lemma can be viewed as an extension of Lemma 4, and is used in the proof of Theorem 10 below.

Lemma 12. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is an integer, $-1 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1$ are the roots of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$, and $x_1 < \dots < x_{n-1}$ are the roots of ψ'_n in the interval (t_1, t_n) . Suppose also, that the real number x_n and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2 above. Suppose furthermore that the function v is defined via (46) in Section 2.4. Then,*

$$\int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt > 0, \quad (152)$$

for all integer $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$, i.e. for all integer i such that $0 \leq t_i < t_n$.

Proof. Suppose that i is a positive integer such that $(n-1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$. Suppose also that the function $s : [0, n \cdot \pi] \rightarrow [-x_n, x_n]$ is the inverse of θ . In other words, for all $0 \leq \eta \leq n \cdot \pi$,

$$\theta(s(\eta)) = \eta. \quad (153)$$

Due to (104) in the proof of Lemma 4 above,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{t_i}^{x_i} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt = \\ & - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{v(s(i\pi + \eta - \pi/2)) \cdot \sin(2\eta) d\eta}{f(s(i\pi + \eta - \pi/2)) - v(s(i\pi + \eta - \pi/2)) \cdot \sin(2\eta)}. \end{aligned} \quad (154)$$

We proceed to compare the integrand in (154) to the integrand in (103) in the proof of Lemma 4. First, for all $0 < \eta < \pi/4$,

$$\frac{1}{(f/v)(s(i\pi + \eta - \pi/2)) - \sin(2\eta)} < \frac{1}{(f/v)(s(i\pi + \eta)) + \sin(2\eta)}, \quad (155)$$

due to (146) in Lemma 11. Moreover, for all $\pi/4 < \eta < \pi/2$, we substitute $\delta = \pi/2 - \eta$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(f/v)(s(i\pi + \eta - \pi/2)) - \sin(2\eta)} &= \frac{1}{(f/v)(s(i\pi - \delta)) - \sin(2\delta)} < \\ \frac{1}{(f/v)(s(i\pi - \delta + \pi/2)) + \sin(2\delta)} &= \frac{1}{(f/v)(s(i\pi + \eta)) + \sin(2\eta)}, \end{aligned} \quad (156)$$

due to (139) in Lemma 10. We combine (103) in the proof of Lemma 4 with (154), (155), (156) to obtain (152). \blacksquare

The following theorem is a counterpart of Theorem 9 above. It is illustrated in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4.

Theorem 10. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. Then,*

$$1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{t_n} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < n. \quad (157)$$

Proof. Suppose that the real numbers

$$-1 \leq -x_n < t_1 < x_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_{n-1} < x_{n-1} < t_n < x_n \leq 1 \quad (158)$$

and the function $\theta : [-x_n, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 2 above. Suppose also that the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4. If n is odd, then we combine (82), (85), in Lemma 2 with (152) in Lemma 12 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \pi &= \int_{t_{(n+1)/2}}^{t_n} \theta'(t) dt = \int_0^{t_n} f(t) dt + \sum_{i=(n+1)/2}^{n-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt \\ &> \int_0^{t_n} f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (159)$$

If n is even, then we combine (82), (85), (86) in Lemma 2 with (99) in Lemma 4 and (152) in Lemma 12 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \pi &= \int_{x_{n/2}}^{t_n} \theta'(t) dt = \int_0^{t_n} f(t) dt + \\ &\quad \int_{x_{n/2}}^{t_{(n/2)+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt + \sum_{i=(n/2)+1}^{n-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt \\ &> \int_0^{t_n} f(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (160)$$

We combine (159) and (160) to conclude (157). \blacksquare

Corollary 2. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,*

$$1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\operatorname{asin}(t_n), \frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right) < n < \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right), \quad (161)$$

where $E(y, k)$ and $E(k)$ are defined, respectively, via (19) and (23) in Section 2.2.

Proof. It follows immediately from (21), (106) in Theorem 9 and (157) in Theorem 10. \blacksquare

The following theorem, illustrated in Tables 7, 8, provides upper and lower bounds on the distance between consecutive roots of ψ_n inside $(-1, 1)$.

Theorem 11. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that $-1 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1$ are the roots of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Suppose furthermore that the functions f, v are defined, respectively, via (45), (46) in Section 2.4. Then,*

$$\frac{\pi}{f(t_{i+1}) + v(t_{i+1})/2} < t_{i+1} - t_i < \frac{\pi}{f(t_i)}, \quad (162)$$

for all integer $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$, i.e. for all integer i such that $0 \leq t_i < t_n$.

Proof. Suppose that the function $\theta : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is that of Lemma 2. We observe that f is increasing in $(0, 1)$ due to (45) in Section 2.4, and combine this observation with (82), (85), in Lemma 2 and (152) in Lemma 12 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \theta'(t) dt = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t) dt + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt \\ &> \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t) dt > (t_{i+1} - t_i) \cdot f(t_i), \end{aligned} \quad (163)$$

which implies the right-hand side of (162). As in Lemma 2, suppose that x_i is the zero of ψ'_n in the interval (t_i, t_{i+1}) . We combine (82), (85), (85) in Lemma 2 and (99), (100) in Lemma 4 to obtain

$$\int_{t_i}^{x_i} f(t) dt > \int_{t_i}^{x_i} \theta'(t) dt = \pi = \int_{x_i}^{t_{i+1}} \theta'(t) dt > \int_{x_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t) dt. \quad (164)$$

Since f is increasing in (t_i, t_{i+1}) due to (45) in Section 2.4, the inequality (164) implies that

$$x_i - t_i > t_{i+1} - x_i. \quad (165)$$

Moreover, we observe that v is also increasing in $(0, 1)$. We combine this observation with (165), (82), (85), in Lemma 2 and (99), (100) in Lemma 4 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \theta'(t) dt < \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t) dt + \int_{x_i}^{t_{i+1}} v(t) \cdot \sin(2\theta(t)) dt \\ &< (t_{i+1} - t_i) \cdot f(t_{i+1}) + (t_{i+1} - x_i) \cdot v(t_{i+1}) \\ &< (t_{i+1} - t_i) \cdot f(t_{i+1}) + \frac{t_{i+1} - t_i}{2} \cdot v(t_{i+1}), \end{aligned} \quad (166)$$

which implies the left-hand side of (162). \blacksquare

The following theorem is a direct consequence of Theorem 9 above.

Theorem 12. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. If $n \geq 2c/\pi$, then $\chi_n > c^2$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\chi_n < c^2$, and T is the maximal root of ψ'_n in $(0, 1)$, as in Theorem 9 above. Then,

$$n < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^T \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt = \frac{2c}{\pi} \int_0^T \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n/c^2 - t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < \frac{2c}{\pi} \cdot T < \frac{2c}{\pi}, \quad (167)$$

due to (107) in Theorem 9. \blacksquare

4.1.3 A Certain Transformation of the Prolate ODE

In this subsection, we analyze the oscillation properties of ψ_n via transforming the ODE (15) into a second-order linear ODE without the first-order term. The following lemma is the principal technical tool of this subsection.

Lemma 13. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer. Suppose also that the functions $\Psi_n, Q_n : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are defined, respectively, via the formulae*

$$\Psi_n(t) = \psi_n(t) \cdot \sqrt{1 - t^2} \quad (168)$$

and

$$Q_n(t) = \frac{\chi_n - c^2 \cdot t^2}{1 - t^2} + \frac{1}{(1 - t^2)^2}, \quad (169)$$

for $-1 < t < 1$. Then,

$$\Psi_n''(t) + Q_n(t) \cdot \Psi_n(t) = 0, \quad (170)$$

for all $-1 < t < 1$.

Proof. We differentiate Ψ_n with respect to t to obtain

$$\Psi'_n(t) = \psi'_n(t)\sqrt{1-t^2} - \psi_n(t) \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}. \quad (171)$$

Then, using (171), we differentiate Ψ'_n with respect to t to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi''_n(t) &= \psi''_n(t)\sqrt{1-t^2} - \psi'_n(t) \cdot \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - \psi_n(t) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2} + t^2/\sqrt{1-t^2}}{1-t^2} \\ &= \psi''_n(t)\sqrt{1-t^2} - \psi'_n(t) \cdot \frac{2t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} - \psi_n(t) (1-t^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \left[(1-t^2) \cdot \psi''_n(t) - 2t \cdot \psi'_n(t) - \frac{\psi_n(t)}{1-t^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \left[-\psi_n(t) \cdot (\chi_n - c^2 \cdot t^2) - \frac{\psi_n(t)}{1-t^2} \right] \\ &= -\Psi_n(t) \cdot \left(\frac{\chi_n - c^2 \cdot t^2}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{(t^2-1)^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (172)$$

We observe that (170) follows from (172). ■

In the next theorem, we provide an upper bound on χ_n in terms of n . The results of the corresponding numerical experiments are reported in Tables 5, 6.

Theorem 13. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Then,*

$$\chi_n < \left(\frac{\pi}{2} (n+1) \right)^2. \quad (173)$$

Proof. Suppose that the functions $\Psi_n, Q_n : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 13 above. We observe that, since $\chi_n > c^2$,

$$Q_n(t) > \chi_n + 1, \quad (174)$$

for $-1 < t < 1$. Suppose now that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. We combine (174) with (170) in Lemma 13 above and Theorem 8, Corollary 1 in Section 2.3 to obtain the inequality

$$t_n \geq 1 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\chi_n + 1}}. \quad (175)$$

Then, we combine (175) with Theorem 10 above to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} n &> 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{t_n} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1-t^2}} dt \\ &> 1 + \frac{2 \cdot t_n}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \geq 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\chi_n + 1}} \right) > \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} - 1, \end{aligned} \quad (176)$$

which implies (173). ■

The following theorem is a consequence of the proof of Theorem 13.

Theorem 14. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that $t_1 < \dots < t_n$ are the roots of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. Then,

$$t_{j+1} - t_j < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\chi_n + 1}}, \quad (177)$$

for all $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

Proof. The inequality (177) follows from the combination of (174) in the proof of Theorem 13, (170) in Lemma 13 and Theorem 8, Corollary 1 in Section 2.3. ■

The following theorem extends Theorem 12 in Section 4.1.2.

Theorem 15. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer.

- If $n \leq (2c/\pi) - 1$, then $\chi_n < c^2$.
- If $n \geq (2c/\pi)$, then $\chi_n > c^2$.
- If $(2c/\pi) - 1 < n < (2c/\pi)$, then either inequality is possible.

Proof. Suppose that $\chi_n > c^2$, and that the functions $\Psi_n, Q_n : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 13 above. Suppose also that $t_1 < \dots < t_n$ are the roots of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. We observe that, due to (169) in Lemma 13,

$$Q_n(t) = c^2 + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 - t^2} + \frac{1}{(1 - t^2)^2} > c^2. \quad (178)$$

We combine (178) with (170) in Lemma 13 above and Theorem 6 in Section 2.3 to conclude that

$$t_{j+1} - t_j < \frac{\pi}{c}, \quad (179)$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, n-1$, and, moreover,

$$1 - t_n < \frac{\pi}{c}. \quad (180)$$

We combine (179) with (180) to obtain the inequality

$$2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{c}\right) < 2t_n = t_n - t_1 < (n-1) \frac{\pi}{c}, \quad (181)$$

which implies that

$$n > \frac{2}{\pi}c - 1. \quad (182)$$

We conclude the proof by combining Theorem 12 in Section 4.1.2 with (182). ■

The following theorem is yet another application of Lemma 13 above.

Theorem 16. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer. Suppose also that $-1 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1$ are the roots of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Suppose furthermore that i is an integer such that $0 \leq t_i < t_n$, i.e. $(n+1)/2 \leq i \leq n-1$. If $\chi_n > c^2$, then

$$t_{i+1} - t_i > t_{i+2} - t_{i+1} > \dots > t_n - t_{n-1}. \quad (183)$$

If $\chi_n < c^2 - c\sqrt{2}$, then

$$t_{i+1} - t_i < t_{i+2} - t_{i+1} < \cdots < t_n - t_{n-1}. \quad (184)$$

Proof. Suppose that the functions $\Psi_n, Q_n : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 13 above. If $\chi_n > c^2$, then, due to (169) in Lemma 13,

$$Q_n(t) = c^2 + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 - t^2} + \frac{1}{(1 - t^2)^2} \quad (185)$$

is obviously a monotonically increasing function. We combine this observation with (170) of Lemma 13 and (30) of Theorem 7 in Section 2.3 to conclude (183).

Suppose now that

$$\chi_n < c^2 - c\sqrt{2}. \quad (186)$$

Suppose also that the function $P_n : (1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via the formula

$$P_n(y) = Q_n\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}}\right) = y^2 + (\chi_n - c^2) \cdot y + c^2, \quad (187)$$

for $1 < y < \infty$. Obviously,

$$Q_n(t) = P_n\left(\frac{1}{1 - t^2}\right). \quad (188)$$

Suppose also that y_0 is defined via the formula

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{1 - (\sqrt{\chi_n}/c)^2} = \frac{c^2}{c^2 - \chi_n}. \quad (189)$$

We combine (186), (187) and (189) to conclude that, for $1 < y < y_0$,

$$P'_n(y) = 2y - (c^2 - \chi_n) < 2y_0 - (c^2 - \chi_n) = \frac{2c^2 - (c^2 - \chi_n)^2}{c^2 - \chi_n} < 0. \quad (190)$$

Moreover, due to (187), (189), (190),

$$P_n(y) > P_n(y_0) = \left(\frac{c^2}{\chi_n - c^2}\right)^2 > 0, \quad (191)$$

for all $1 < y < y_0$. We combine (187), (188), (189), (190) and (191) to conclude that Q_n is monotonically decreasing and strictly positive in the interval $(0, \sqrt{\chi_n}/c)$. We combine this observation with (31) of Theorem 7 in Section 2.3, (70) of Lemma 1, and (170) of Lemma 13 to conclude (184). \blacksquare

Remark 2. Numerical experiments confirm that there exist real $c > 0$ and integer $n > 0$ such that $c^2 - c\sqrt{2} < \chi_n < c^2$ and neither of (183), (184) is true.

In the following theorem, we provide an upper bound on $1 - t_n$, where t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$.

Theorem 17. Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,

$$c^2 \cdot (1 - t_n)^2 + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 + t_n} \cdot (1 - t_n) < \pi^2. \quad (192)$$

Moreover,

$$1 - t_n < \frac{4\pi^2}{\chi_n - c^2 + \sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + (4\pi c)^2}}. \quad (193)$$

Proof. Suppose that the functions $\Psi_n, Q_n : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are those of Lemma 13 above. Since $\chi_n > c^2$, the function Q_n is monotonically increasing, i.e.

$$Q_n(t_n) \leq Q(t), \quad (194)$$

for all $t_n \leq t < 1$. We consider the solution φ_n of the ODE

$$\varphi_n''(t) + Q_n(t_n) \cdot \varphi_n(t) = 0, \quad (195)$$

with the initial conditions

$$\varphi(t_n) = \Psi_n(t_n) = 0, \quad \varphi'(t_n) = \Psi'_n(t_n). \quad (196)$$

The function φ_n has a root y_n given via the formula

$$y_n = t_n + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{Q_n(t_n)}}. \quad (197)$$

Suppose, by contradiction, that $y_n \leq 1$. Then, due to the combination of (170) of Lemma 13, Theorem 8, Corollary 1 in Section 2.3, and (194) above, Ψ_n has a root in the interval (t_n, y_n) , in contradiction to (168). Therefore,

$$t_n + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{Q_n(t_n)}} > 1. \quad (198)$$

We rewrite (198) as

$$(1 - t_n)^2 \cdot Q_n(t_n) < \pi^2, \quad (199)$$

and plug (169) into (199) to obtain the inequality

$$c^2 \cdot (1 - t_n)^2 + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 + t_n} \cdot (1 - t_n) + \frac{1}{(1 + t_n)^2} < \pi^2, \quad (200)$$

which immediately yields (192). Since $1 - t_n$ is positive, (200) implies that $1 - t_n$ is bounded from above by the maximal root x_{\max} of the quadratic equation

$$c^2 \cdot x^2 + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{2} \cdot x - \pi^2 = 0, \quad (201)$$

given via the formula

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\max} &= \frac{1}{4c^2} \cdot \left(\sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + 16\pi^2 c^2} - (\chi_n - c^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{16\pi^2 c^2}{4c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi_n - c^2 + \sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + 16\pi^2 c^2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (202)$$

which implies (193). ■

The following theorem uses Theorem 17 to simplify the inequalities (106) in Theorem 9 and (157) in Theorem 10 in Section 4.1.2.

Theorem 18. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,*

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{t_n}^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < 4. \quad (203)$$

Moreover,

$$n < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < n + 3. \quad (204)$$

Proof. We observe that, for $t_n \leq t < 1$,

$$\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 + t} < \frac{\chi_n - c^2 t_n^2}{1 + t_n} = \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 + t_n} + \frac{c^2 - c^2 t_n^2}{1 + t_n} = c^2(1 - t_n) + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 + t_n}. \quad (205)$$

We combine (205) with (192) in Theorem 17 to obtain the inequality

$$\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 + t} < \frac{\pi^2}{1 - t_n}, \quad (206)$$

valid for $t_n \leq t < 1$. We conclude from (206) that

$$\int_{t_n}^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt < \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - t_n}} \cdot \int_{t_n}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 - t_n}} \cdot 2\sqrt{1 - t_n} = 2\pi, \quad (207)$$

which implies (203). The inequality (204) follows from the combination of (203), (106) in Theorem 9 and (157) in Theorem 10 in Section 4.1.2. \blacksquare

Corollary 3. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Then,*

$$n < \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right) < n + 3, \quad (208)$$

where $E(k)$ is defined via (23) in Section 2.2.

Proof. The inequality (208) follows immediately from the combination of (23) in Section 2.2 and (204) in Theorem 18 above. \blacksquare

The following theorem extends Theorem 17 above by providing a lower bound on $1 - t_n$, where t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$.

Theorem 19. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that $\chi_n > c^2$. Suppose also that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,*

$$\frac{\pi^2/8}{\chi_n - c^2 + \sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + (\pi c/2)^2}} < 1 - t_n. \quad (209)$$

Proof. We combine the inequalities (106) in Theorem 9 and (157) in Theorem 10 in Section 4.1.2 to conclude that

$$1 < \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{t_n}^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt. \quad (210)$$

We combine (210) with (205) in the proof of Theorem 18 above to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &< \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2}{1 + t_n} + c^2(1 - t_n)} \cdot \int_{t_n}^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t}} \\ &< \frac{4}{\pi} \sqrt{c^2(1 - t_n)^2 + (\chi_n - c^2) \cdot (1 - t_n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (211)$$

We rewrite (211) as

$$c^2(1 - t_n)^2 + (\chi_n - c^2) \cdot (1 - t_n) - \frac{\pi^2}{16} > 0. \quad (212)$$

Since $1 - t_n$ is positive, (212) implies that $1 - t_n$ is bounded from below by the maximal root x_{\max} of the quadratic equation

$$c^2 \cdot x^2 + \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{2} \cdot x - \frac{\pi^2}{16} = 0, \quad (213)$$

given via the formula

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\max} &= \frac{1}{2c^2} \cdot \left(\sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + \pi^2 c^2 / 4} - (\chi_n - c^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2 c^2}{8c^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi_n - c^2 + \sqrt{(\chi_n - c^2)^2 + \pi^2 c^2 / 4}}, \end{aligned} \quad (214)$$

which implies (209). ■

The following theorem is a direct consequence of Theorem 18. It is illustrated in Figures 3, 4.

Theorem 20. *Suppose that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer such that $n > 2c/\pi$, and that the function $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via the formula*

$$f(x) = -1 + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{x + \cos^2(\theta)} d\theta. \quad (215)$$

Suppose also that the function $H : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the inverse of f , in other words,

$$y = f(H(y)) = -1 + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{H(y) + \cos^2(\theta)} d\theta, \quad (216)$$

for all real $y \geq 0$. Then,

$$H\left(\frac{n\pi}{2c} - 1\right) < \frac{\chi_n - c^2}{c^2} < H\left(\frac{n\pi}{2c} - 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2c}\right). \quad (217)$$

Proof. Obviously, the function f , defined via (215), is monotonically increasing. Moreover, $f(0) = 0$, and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty. \quad (218)$$

Therefore, $H(y)$ is well defined for all $y \geq 0$, and, moreover, the function H is monotonically increasing. This observation, combined with Theorems 15, 18 above, implies the inequality (217). ■

In the following theorem, we provide a simple lower bound on H , defined via (216) in Theorem 20.

Theorem 21. *Suppose that the function $H : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via (216) in Theorem 20. Then,*

$$s \leq H\left(\frac{s}{4} \cdot \log \frac{16e}{s}\right), \quad (219)$$

for all real $0 \leq s \leq 5$.

Proof. The proof of (219) is straightforward, elementary, and is based on (24) in Section 2.2; it will be omitted. The correctness of Theorem 21 has also been validated numerically. ■

Remark 3. *Numerical experiments by the author indicate that the relative error of the lower bound in (219) is below 0.07 for all $0 \leq s \leq 5$; moreover, this error grows roughly linearly with s to ≈ 0.0085 for all $0 \leq s \leq 0.1$.*

In the following theorem, we provide a lower bound on χ_n for certain values of n .

Theorem 22. *Suppose that α is a real number, and that*

$$0 < \alpha < 5c. \quad (220)$$

Suppose also that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that

$$n > \frac{2c}{\pi} + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \cdot \log\left(\frac{16ec}{\alpha}\right). \quad (221)$$

Then,

$$\chi_n > c^2 + \alpha c. \quad (222)$$

Proof. Suppose that the function $H : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via (216) in Theorem 20. It was observed in the proof of Theorem 20 that H is monotonically increasing. We combine this observation with (220), (221) and Theorem 21 to conclude that

$$H\left(\frac{\pi n}{2c} - 1\right) > \frac{\alpha}{4c} \cdot \log\left(\frac{16ec}{\alpha}\right) \geq \frac{\alpha}{c}. \quad (223)$$

Thus (222) follows from the combination of (223) and Theorem 20. ■

In the following theorem, we provide upper and lower bounds on $1 - t_n$, where t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$, in terms of $\chi_n - c^2$. This theorem is illustrated in Figure 5.

Theorem 23. *Suppose that*

$$c > \frac{10}{\pi}. \quad (224)$$

Suppose also that $n \geq 2$ is a positive integer, and that

$$n > \frac{2c}{\pi} + 1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log(c). \quad (225)$$

Suppose furthermore that t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$. Then,

$$\chi_n > c^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot c, \quad (226)$$

and also,

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi_n - c^2} < 1 - t_n < \frac{2\pi^2}{\chi_n - c^2}. \quad (227)$$

Proof. We combine (224), (225) and Theorem 22 to obtain (226). Then, we combine (226) with Theorems 17, 19 to obtain (227). ■

4.2 Growth Properties of PSWFs

In this subsection, we establish several bounds on $|\psi_n|$ and $|\psi'_n|$. Throughout this subsection $c > 0$ is a fixed positive real number. The principal results of this subsection are Theorems 24, 25, 26. The following lemma is a technical tool to be used in the rest of this subsection.

Lemma 14. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer, and that the functions $p, q : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are defined via (41) in Section 2.4. Suppose also that the functions $Q, \tilde{Q} : (0, \min\{\sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are defined, respectively, via the formulae*

$$Q(t) = \psi_n^2(t) + \frac{p(t)}{q(t)} \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2 = \psi_n^2(t) + \frac{(1 - t^2) \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2}{\chi_n - c^2 t^2} \quad (228)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Q}(t) &= p(t) \cdot q(t) \cdot Q(t) \\ &= (1 - t^2) \cdot \left((\chi_n - c^2 t^2) \cdot \psi_n^2(t) + (1 - t^2) \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (229)$$

Then, Q is increasing in the interval $(0, \min\{\sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1\})$, and \tilde{Q} is decreasing in the interval $(0, \min\{\sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1\})$.

Proof. We differentiate Q , defined via (228), with respect to t to obtain

$$Q'(t) = 2 \cdot \psi_n(t) \cdot \psi'_n(t) + \left(\frac{2c^2t \cdot (1-t^2)}{(\chi_n - c^2t^2)^2} - \frac{2t}{\chi_n - c^2t^2} \right) \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2 + \frac{2 \cdot (1-t^2)}{\chi_n - c^2t^2} \cdot \psi'_n(t) \cdot \psi''_n(t). \quad (230)$$

Due to (15) in Section 2.1,

$$\psi''_n(t) = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \cdot \psi'_n(t) - \frac{\chi_n - c^2t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \psi_n(t), \quad (231)$$

for all $-1 < t < 1$. We substitute (231) into (230) and carry out straightforward algebraic manipulations to obtain

$$Q'(t) = \frac{2t}{(\chi_n - c^2t^2)^2} \cdot (\chi_n + c^2 - 2c^2t^2) \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2. \quad (232)$$

Obviously, for all $0 < t < \min \{ \sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1 \}$,

$$\chi_n + c^2 - 2c^2t^2 > 0. \quad (233)$$

We combine (232) with (233) to conclude that

$$Q'(t) > 0, \quad (234)$$

for all $0 < t < \min \{ \sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1 \}$. Then, we differentiate \tilde{Q} , defined via (229), with respect to t to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Q}'(t) = & -2t \cdot \left((\chi_n - c^2t^2) \cdot \psi_n^2(t) + (1-t^2) \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2 \right) \\ & + (1-t^2) \cdot (-2c^2t \cdot \psi_n^2(t) + 2 \cdot (\chi_n - c^2t^2) \cdot \psi_n(t) \cdot \psi'_n(t) \\ & - 2t \cdot (\psi'_n(t))^2 + 2 \cdot (1-t^2) \cdot \psi'_n(t) \cdot \psi''_n(t) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (235)$$

We substitute (231) into (235) and carry out straightforward algebraic manipulations to obtain

$$\tilde{Q}'(t) = -2t \cdot (\chi_n + c^2 - 2c^2t^2) \cdot \psi_n^2(t). \quad (236)$$

We combine (233) with (236) to conclude that

$$\tilde{Q}'(t) < 0, \quad (237)$$

for all $0 < t < \min \{ \sqrt{\chi_n}/c, 1 \}$. We combine (234) and (237) to finish the proof. \blacksquare

In the following theorem, we establish a lower bound on $|\psi_n(1)|$.

Theorem 24 (bound on $|\psi_n(1)|$). *Suppose that $\chi_n > c^2$. Then,*

$$|\psi_n(1)| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad (238)$$

Proof. Suppose that the function $Q : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined via (228) in Lemma 14. Then, Q is increasing in $(0, 1)$, and is continuous in $[-1, 1]$ (see Lemma 14 and Theorem 3 in Section 2.1). Therefore,

$$\psi_n^2(t) < Q(t) \leq Q(1) = \psi_n^2(1), \quad (239)$$

for all real $0 \leq t < 1$. Due to Theorem 1 in Section 2.1,

$$\frac{1}{2} = \int_0^1 \psi_n^2(t) dt < \int_0^1 \psi_n^2(1) dt = \psi_n^2(1), \quad (240)$$

which implies (238). ■

The following theorem describes some of the properties of the extrema of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$.

Theorem 25. *Suppose that $n \geq 0$ is a non-negative integer, and that x, y are two arbitrary extremum points of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. If $|x| < |y|$, then*

$$|\psi_n(x)| < |\psi_n(y)|. \quad (241)$$

If, in addition, $\chi_n > c^2$, then

$$|\psi_n(x)| < |\psi_n(y)| < |\psi_n(1)|. \quad (242)$$

Proof. We observe that $|\psi_n|$ is even in $(-1, 1)$, and combine this observation with the fact that the function $Q : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined via (228), is increasing in $(0, 1)$ due to Lemma 14. ■

In the following theorem, we provide an upper bound on the reciprocal of $|\psi_n|$ (if n is even) or $|\psi'_n|$ (if n is odd) at zero.

Theorem 26. *Suppose that $\chi_n > c^2$. If n is even, then*

$$\frac{1}{|\psi_n(0)|} \leq 4 \cdot \sqrt{n \cdot \frac{\chi_n}{c^2}}. \quad (243)$$

If n is odd, then

$$\frac{1}{|\psi'_n(0)|} \leq 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{c^2}}. \quad (244)$$

Proof. Since $\chi_n > c^2$, the inequality

$$\psi_n^2(t) \leq \psi_n^2(1) \leq n + \frac{1}{2}, \quad (245)$$

holds due to Theorem 5 in Section 2.1 and Theorem 25 above. Therefore,

$$\int_{1-1/8n}^1 \psi_n^2(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16n} < \frac{3}{16}. \quad (246)$$

Combined with the orthonormality of ψ_n , this yields the inequality

$$\int_0^{1-1/8n} \psi_n^2(t) dt = \int_0^1 \psi_n^2(t) dt - \int_{1-1/8n}^1 \psi_n^2(t) dt \geq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{5}{16}. \quad (247)$$

Since

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{x+1}{1-x}, \quad (248)$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1-1/8n} \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^2} &= \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-1/8n}{1-(1-1/8n)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{2-1/8n}{1/8n} &= \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8n(8n-1)}{16n-1} + \frac{1}{4} \log(16n-1) &\leq \\ 4n+n &\leq 5n. \end{aligned} \quad (249)$$

Suppose that the functions $Q(t), \tilde{Q}(t)$ are defined for $-1 \leq t \leq 1$, respectively, via the formulae (228), (229) in Lemma 14 in Section 4.2. We apply Lemma 14 with $t_0 = 0$ and $0 < t \leq 1$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} Q(0) \cdot \chi_n &= Q(0) \cdot p(0) \cdot q(0) = \tilde{Q}(0) \\ &\geq \tilde{Q}(t) = c^2 \left[\psi_n^2(t) + \frac{(t^2-1)(\psi_n'(t))^2}{(c^2 \cdot t^2 - \chi_n)} \right] \cdot (1-t^2) (\chi_n/c^2 - t^2) \\ &\geq c^2 \psi_n^2(t) (1-t^2) (\chi_n/c^2 - t^2) \geq c^2 \psi_n^2(t) (1-t^2)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (250)$$

It follows from (247), (249) and (250) that

$$5n \cdot Q(0) \cdot \frac{\chi_n}{c^2} \geq Q(0) \cdot \frac{\chi_n}{c^2} \int_0^{1-1/8n} \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^2} \geq \int_0^{1-1/8n} \psi_n^2(t) dt \geq \frac{5}{16}, \quad (251)$$

which, in turn, implies that

$$\frac{1}{Q(0)} \leq 16n \cdot \frac{\chi_n}{c^2}. \quad (252)$$

If n is even, then $\psi_n'(0) = 0$, also, if n is odd, then $\psi_n(0) = 0$. Combined with (252), this observation yields both (243) and (244). \blacksquare

5 Numerical Results

In this section, we illustrate the analysis of Section 4 via several numerical experiments. All the calculations were implemented in FORTRAN (the Lahey 95 LINUX version) and were carried out in double precision. The algorithms for the evaluation of PSWFs and their eigenvalues were based on [4].

We illustrate Lemma 1 in Figures 1, 2, via plotting ψ_n with $\chi_n < c^2$ and $\chi_n > c^2$, respectively. The relations (70) and (71) hold for the functions in Figures 1, 2, respectively. Theorem 25 holds in both cases, that is, the absolute value of local extrema of $\psi_n(t)$ increases as t grows from 0 to 1. On the other hand, (242) holds only for the function plotted in Figure 2, as expected.

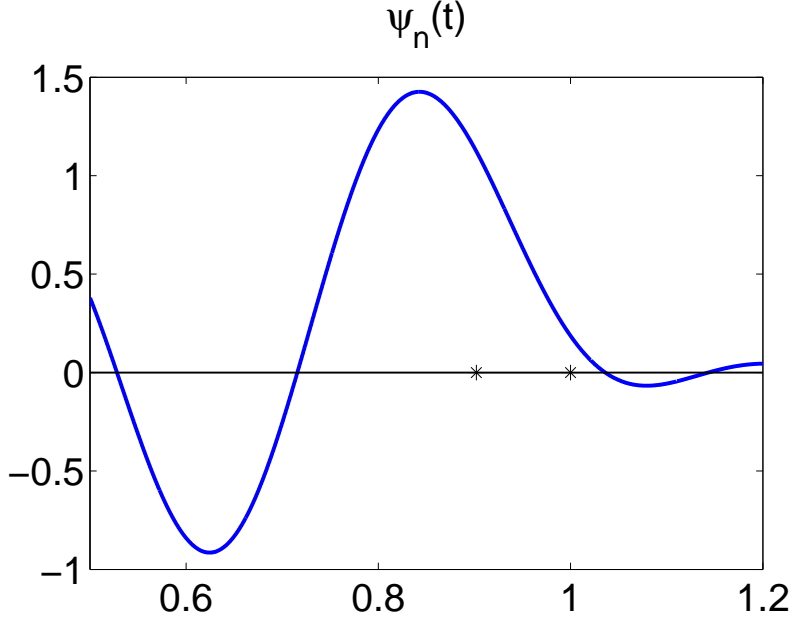


Figure 1: The function $\psi_n(t)$ for $c = 20$ and $n = 9$. Since $\chi_n \approx 325.42 < c^2$, the location of the special points is according to (70) of Lemma 1. The points $\sqrt{\chi_n}/c \approx 0.90197$ and 1 are marked with asterisks. Compare to Figure 2.

In Tables 1, 2, 3, we illustrate Theorems 9, 10 in the case of $\chi_n > c^2$. The band limit $c > 0$ is fixed per table and chosen to be equal to 10, 100 and 1000, respectively. The first two columns contain n and the ratio χ_n/c^2 . The third and fourth column contain the upper and lower bound on n defined, respectively, via (106) in Theorem 9 and (157) in Theorem 10, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Below}(n) &= 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{t_n} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\text{asin}(t_n), \frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right), \\ \text{Above}(n) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (253)$$

where E denote the elliptical integrals of Section 2.2, and t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$ (see also (161)). The fifth and sixth columns contain the relative errors of these bounds. The first row corresponds to the minimal n for which $\chi_n > c^2$. We observe that, for a fixed c , the bounds become more accurate as n grows. Also, for $n = \lceil 2c/\pi \rceil + 1$ the accuracy improves as c grows. Moreover, the lower bound is always more accurate than the upper bound.

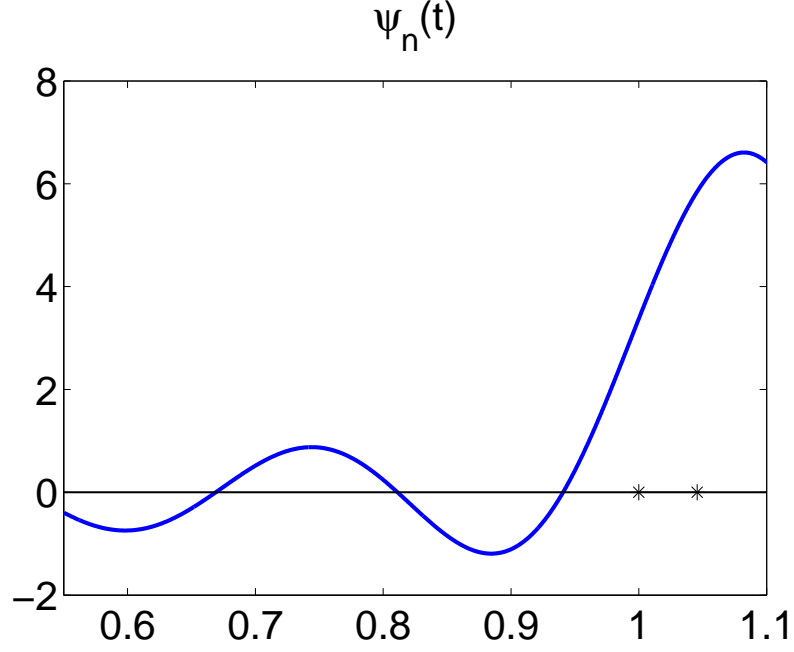


Figure 2: The function $\psi_n(t)$ for $c = 20$ and $n = 14$. Since $\chi_n \approx 437.36 > c^2$, the location of the special points is according to (71) of Lemma 1. The points 1 and $\sqrt{\chi_n}/c \approx 1.0457$ are marked with asterisks. Compare to Figure 1.

n	χ_n/c^2	Above(n)	Below(n)	$\frac{\text{Above}(n)-n}{n}$	$\frac{n-\text{Below}(n)}{n}$
6	0.10104E+01	0.65036E+01	0.59568E+01	0.83927E-01	0.71987E-02
10	0.16310E+01	0.10498E+02	0.99600E+01	0.49826E-01	0.39974E-02
15	0.29137E+01	0.15494E+02	0.14963E+02	0.32940E-01	0.24599E-02
20	0.47078E+01	0.20495E+02	0.19964E+02	0.24737E-01	0.17952E-02
25	0.70050E+01	0.25496E+02	0.24965E+02	0.19820E-01	0.14066E-02
30	0.98035E+01	0.30496E+02	0.29965E+02	0.16538E-01	0.11533E-02
35	0.13103E+02	0.35497E+02	0.34966E+02	0.14189E-01	0.97596E-03
40	0.16902E+02	0.40497E+02	0.39966E+02	0.12425E-01	0.84521E-03
45	0.21202E+02	0.45497E+02	0.44966E+02	0.11052E-01	0.74500E-03

Table 1: Illustration of Theorems 9, 10 with $c = 10$. The quantities Above(n) and Below(n) are defined by (253).

n	χ_n/c^2	Above(n)	Below(n)	$\frac{\text{Above}(n)-n}{n}$	$\frac{n-\text{Below}(n)}{n}$
64	0.10066E+01	0.64590E+02	0.63964E+02	0.92169E-02	0.56216E-03
70	0.10668E+01	0.70513E+02	0.69971E+02	0.73216E-02	0.40732E-03
75	0.11290E+01	0.75505E+02	0.74971E+02	0.67341E-02	0.38256E-03
80	0.11989E+01	0.80502E+02	0.79970E+02	0.62812E-02	0.37011E-03
85	0.12756E+01	0.85501E+02	0.84970E+02	0.58974E-02	0.35594E-03
90	0.13584E+01	0.90501E+02	0.89969E+02	0.55623E-02	0.34087E-03
95	0.14472E+01	0.95500E+02	0.94969E+02	0.52652E-02	0.32589E-03
100	0.15416E+01	0.10050E+03	0.99969E+02	0.49994E-02	0.31150E-03

Table 2: *Illustration of Theorems 9, 10 with $c = 100$. The quantities Above(n) and Below(n) are defined by (253).*

n	χ_n/c^2	Above(n)	Below(n)	$\frac{\text{Above}(n)-n}{n}$	$\frac{n-\text{Below}(n)}{n}$
637	0.10005E+01	0.63759E+03	0.63697E+03	0.93059E-03	0.51797E-04
640	0.10025E+01	0.64055E+03	0.63997E+03	0.85557E-03	0.49251E-04
645	0.10063E+01	0.64552E+03	0.64497E+03	0.80101E-03	0.39996E-04
650	0.10105E+01	0.65051E+03	0.64997E+03	0.78412E-03	0.39578E-04
655	0.10149E+01	0.65551E+03	0.65497E+03	0.77352E-03	0.40527E-04
660	0.10195E+01	0.66050E+03	0.65997E+03	0.76512E-03	0.41359E-04
665	0.10243E+01	0.66550E+03	0.66497E+03	0.75777E-03	0.41942E-04
670	0.10292E+01	0.67050E+03	0.66997E+03	0.75103E-03	0.42321E-04
675	0.10343E+01	0.67550E+03	0.67497E+03	0.74469E-03	0.42547E-04

Table 3: *Illustration of Theorems 9, 10 with $c = 1000$. The quantities Above(n) and Below(n) are defined by (253).*

n	χ_n/c^2	Above(n)	Below(n)	$\frac{\text{Above}(n)-n}{n}$	$\frac{n-\text{Below}(n)}{n}$
1	0.29824E-01	0.10395E+01	0.10000E+01	0.39511E-01	0.00000E+00
9	0.18531E+00	0.90625E+01	0.89818E+01	0.69444E-02	0.20214E-02
19	0.36985E+00	0.19069E+02	0.18981E+02	0.36421E-02	0.10180E-02
29	0.54240E+00	0.29075E+02	0.28980E+02	0.25825E-02	0.69027E-03
39	0.70125E+00	0.39082E+02	0.38979E+02	0.21102E-02	0.53327E-03
49	0.84356E+00	0.49096E+02	0.48978E+02	0.19543E-02	0.45122E-03
54	0.90685E+00	0.54110E+02	0.53977E+02	0.20330E-02	0.43263E-03
59	0.96278E+00	0.59146E+02	0.58974E+02	0.24725E-02	0.44189E-03
63	0.99867E+00	0.63420E+02	0.62966E+02	0.66661E-02	0.53355E-03

Table 4: *Illustration of Theorems 9, 10 with $c = 100$. The quantities Above(n) and Below(n) are defined by (254).*

In Table 4, we illustrate Theorems 9, 10 in the case $\chi_n < c^2$ with $c = 100$. The structure of Table 4 is the same as that of Tables 1, 2, 3 with the only difference: the third and fourth column contain the upper and lower bound on n given, respectively, via (107) in Theorems 9 and (157) in Theorem 10, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Below}(n) &= 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{t_n} \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\text{asin}(t_n), \frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right) \\ \text{Above}(n) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^T \sqrt{\frac{\chi_n - c^2 t^2}{1 - t^2}} dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{\chi_n} \cdot E\left(\text{asin}(T), \frac{c}{\sqrt{\chi_n}}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (254)$$

where t_n and T are the maximal roots of ψ_n and ψ'_n in the interval $(-1, 1)$, respectively. The values in the first row grow up to $\lfloor 2c/\pi \rfloor$, in correspondence with Theorem 15 in Section 4.1.2. We observe that both bounds in the third and fourth columns are correct and the lower bound is always more accurate. This behavior is similar to that observed in Tables 1, 2, 3.

n	$(n - 2c/\pi - 1)/c$	χ_n	$(\frac{\pi}{2}(n+1))^2$	$(\frac{\pi}{2}(n+1))^2/\chi_n - 1$
640	0.23802E-02	0.10025E+07	0.10138E+07	0.11248E-01
660	0.22380E-01	0.10195E+07	0.10781E+07	0.57443E-01
680	0.42380E-01	0.10395E+07	0.11443E+07	0.10082E+00
700	0.62380E-01	0.10615E+07	0.12125E+07	0.14229E+00
720	0.82380E-01	0.10850E+07	0.12827E+07	0.18215E+00
740	0.10238E+00	0.11100E+07	0.13548E+07	0.22054E+00
760	0.12238E+00	0.11363E+07	0.14289E+07	0.25757E+00
780	0.14238E+00	0.11637E+07	0.15050E+07	0.29330E+00
800	0.16238E+00	0.11923E+07	0.15831E+07	0.32777E+00
820	0.18238E+00	0.12219E+07	0.16631E+07	0.36105E+00

Table 5: *Illustration of Theorem 13 with $c = 1000$.*

n	$(n - 2c/\pi - 1)/c$	χ_n	$(\frac{\pi}{2}(n+1))^2$	$(\frac{\pi}{2}(n+1))^2/\chi_n - 1$
6400	0.32802E-02	0.10022E+09	0.10110E+09	0.87670E-02
6600	0.23280E-01	0.10191E+09	0.10751E+09	0.55007E-01
6800	0.43280E-01	0.10390E+09	0.11413E+09	0.98410E-01
7000	0.63280E-01	0.10609E+09	0.12094E+09	0.13991E+00
7200	0.83280E-01	0.10845E+09	0.12795E+09	0.17979E+00
7400	0.10328E+00	0.11094E+09	0.13515E+09	0.21821E+00
7600	0.12328E+00	0.11357E+09	0.14255E+09	0.25526E+00
7800	0.14328E+00	0.11631E+09	0.15016E+09	0.29102E+00
8000	0.16328E+00	0.11916E+09	0.15795E+09	0.32552E+00
8200	0.18328E+00	0.12213E+09	0.16595E+09	0.35883E+00

Table 6: *Illustration of Theorem 13 with $c = 10000$.*

In Tables 5, 6, we illustrate Theorem 13 with $c = 1000$ and $c = 10000$, respectively. The first column contains the PSWF index n , which starts from

roughly $2c/\pi$ and increases by steps of $c/50$. The second column displays the normalized distance d_n between n and $(2c/\pi + 1)$, defined via the formula

$$d_n = \frac{n - 2c/\pi - 1}{c}. \quad (255)$$

The third column contains χ_n . The fourth and fifth column contain the upper bound on χ_n , defined in Theorem 13, and the relative error of this bound, respectively. We observe that the bound is slightly better for $c = 10000$, if we keep d_n fixed. On the other hand, for a fixed c , this bound deteriorates as n grows. In fact, starting from $n \approx (2/\pi + 1/6) \cdot c$, this bound becomes even worse than (16) (this value is $n = 825$ for $c = 1000$ and $n = 8254$ for $c = 10000$). Since Theorem 13 is a simplification of more accurate Theorems 9, 10, the latter observation is not surprising. Nevertheless, the high accuracy for $n \approx 2c/\pi$ and the simplicity of the estimate make Theorem 13 useful (see also Figure 3).

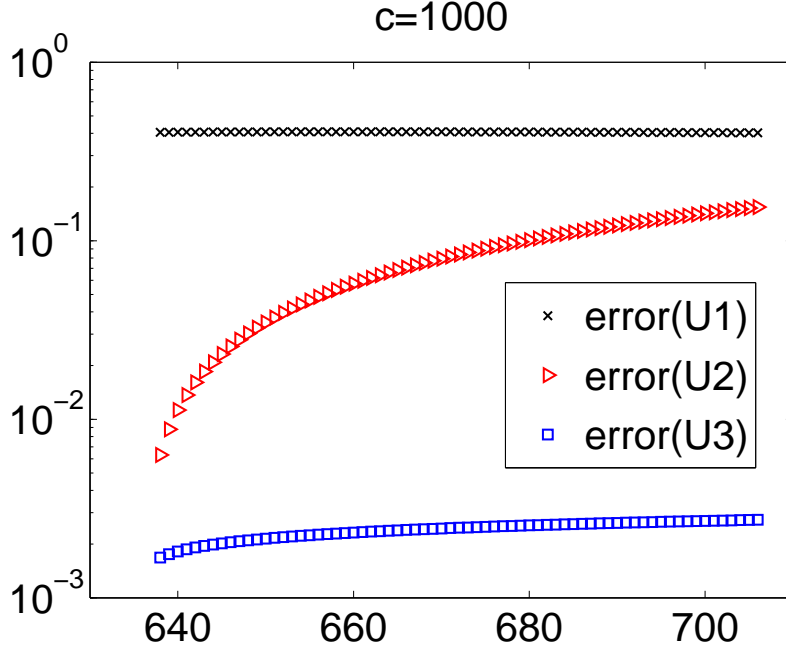


Figure 3: *Relative error of upper bounds on χ_n with $c = 1000$, on the logarithmic scale. The bounds are defined, respectively, via (256), (257), (258).*

In Figure 3, we illustrate Theorems 4, 13, 20 via comparing the relative accuracy of the corresponding upper bounds on χ_n . More specifically, we choose $c = 1000$, and, for each integer $630 \leq n \leq 710$, we evaluate numerically the following quantities. First, we compute χ_n (see (15) in Section 2.1). Second, we compute the upper bound on χ_n , defined via the right-hand side of (16) of Theorem 4 in Section 2.1, namely,

$$U_1(n) = c^2 + n \cdot (n + 1). \quad (256)$$

Third, we compute the upper bound on χ_n , defined via (173) of Theorem 13, namely,

$$U_2(n) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (n+1) \right)^2. \quad (257)$$

Finally, we compute the upper bound on χ_n , defined via (217) of Theorem 20, namely,

$$U_3(n) = c^2 \cdot \left(1 + H \left(\frac{\pi n}{2c} - 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2c} \right) \right), \quad (258)$$

where H is defined via (216) in Theorem 20. In Figure 3, we plot the relative errors of $U_1(n), U_2(n), U_3(n)$ as functions of n , on the logarithmic scale.

We observe that $U_1(n)$ significantly overestimates χ_n , and the relative accuracy of $U_1(n)$ remains roughly the same for all $630 \leq n \leq 710$. On the other hand, the relative accuracy of $U_2(n)$ is higher than that of $U_1(n)$; however, it deteriorates as n grows: from below 0.01 for $n \leq 640$ to above 0.1 for $n \geq 680$ (see also Table 5 above). Finally, $U_3(n)$ displays much higher relative accuracy than both $U_1(n)$ and $U_2(n)$: the relative accuracy of $U_3(n)$ remains below 0.004 for all $630 \leq n \leq 710$.

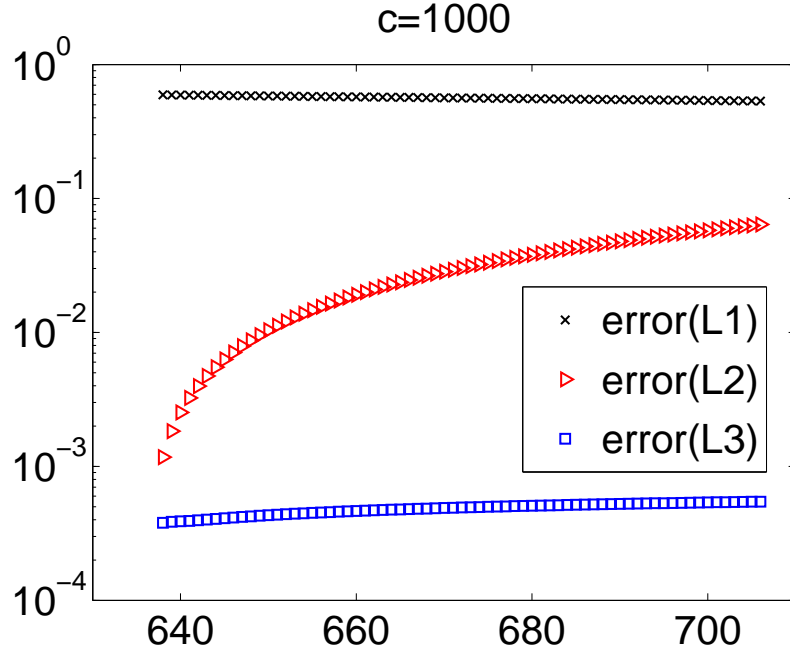


Figure 4: *Relative error of lower bounds on χ_n with $c = 1000$, on the logarithmic scale. The bounds are defined, respectively, via (259), (260), (261).*

In Figure 4, we illustrate Theorems 4, 15, 20 via comparing the relative accuracy of the corresponding lower bounds on χ_n . More specifically, we choose $c = 1000$, and, for each integer $630 \leq n \leq 710$, we evaluate numerically the

following quantities. First, we compute χ_n (see (15) in Section 2.1). Second, we compute the lower bound on χ_n , defined via the left-hand side of (16) of Theorem 4 in Section 2.1, namely,

$$L_1(n) = n \cdot (n + 1). \quad (259)$$

Third, we compute the trivial lower bound on χ_n , established in Theorem 15, namely,

$$L_2(n) = c^2. \quad (260)$$

Finally, we compute the lower bound on χ_n , defined via (217) of Theorem 20, namely,

$$L_3(n) = c^2 \cdot \left(1 + H\left(\frac{\pi n}{2c} - 1\right)\right), \quad (261)$$

where H is defined via (216) in Theorem 20. In Figure 4, we plot the relative errors of $L_1(n)$, $L_2(n)$, $L_3(n)$ as functions of n , on the logarithmic scale.

We observe that $L_1(n)$ significantly underestimates χ_n , and the relative accuracy of $L_1(n)$ remains roughly the same for all $630 \leq n \leq 710$. Even the trivial lower bound $L_2(n) = c^2$ displays a higher relative accuracy, which, obviously, deteriorates as n grows. Finally, $L_3(n)$ is much more accurate than both $L_1(n)$ and $L_2(n)$: the relative accuracy of $L_3(n)$ remains below 0.0006 for all $630 \leq n \leq 710$. We also observe, that the relative accuracy of $L_3(n)$ is about an order of magnitude higher than that of $U_3(n)$, defined via (258) above (see Figure 3).

i	$t_{i+1} - t_i$	$\frac{\pi}{f(t_{i+1}) + v(t_{i+1})/2}$	$\frac{\pi}{f(t_i)}$	lower error	upper error
44	0.27468E-01	0.27464E-01	0.27470E-01	0.13152E-03	0.63357E-04
46	0.27453E-01	0.27439E-01	0.27460E-01	0.52432E-03	0.24265E-03
60	0.26685E-01	0.26573E-01	0.26741E-01	0.42160E-02	0.21008E-02
62	0.26437E-01	0.26303E-01	0.26506E-01	0.50867E-02	0.25968E-02
70	0.24700E-01	0.24418E-01	0.24863E-01	0.11404E-01	0.66360E-02
72	0.23948E-01	0.23602E-01	0.24158E-01	0.14473E-01	0.87772E-02
84	0.96757E-02	0.81279E-02	0.10948E-01	0.15996E+00	0.13147E+00
86	0.39568E-02	0.22125E-02	0.55074E-02	0.44083E+00	0.39188E+00

Table 7: *Illustration of Theorem 11 with $c = 100$ and $n = 87$.*

In Tables 7, 8, we illustrate Theorems 11, 16, with $c = 100, n = 87$ and $c = 1000, n = 670$, respectively. The first column contains the index i of the i th root t_i of ψ_n inside $(-1, 1)$. The second column contains the difference between two consecutive roots t_{i+1} and t_i . The third and fourth columns contain, respectively, the lower and upper bounds on this difference, given via (162) in Theorem 11. The last two columns contain the relative errors of these bounds. We observe that both estimates are fairly accurate when t_i is far from 1, and the accuracy increases with c . The best relative accuracy is about 0.01% for $c = 100$ and 0.0001% for $c = 1000$. Both bounds deteriorate as i grows to n . For both values of c the relative accuracy of the lower bound for $i = n - 1$ is as low as 44%, and that of the upper bound is about 39%. In general, the upper bound

i	$t_{i+1} - t_i$	$\frac{\pi}{f(t_{i+1})+v(t_{i+1})/2}$	$\frac{\pi}{f(t_i)}$	lower error	upper error
336	0.30967E-02	0.30967E-02	0.30967E-02	0.19367E-05	0.59233E-06
338	0.30967E-02	0.30967E-02	0.30967E-02	0.52185E-05	0.86461E-06
400	0.30948E-02	0.30945E-02	0.30949E-02	0.11172E-03	0.10078E-04
402	0.30947E-02	0.30944E-02	0.30947E-02	0.11547E-03	0.10427E-04
500	0.30813E-02	0.30802E-02	0.30815E-02	0.37302E-03	0.41125E-04
502	0.30808E-02	0.30797E-02	0.30810E-02	0.38101E-03	0.42311E-04
601	0.30109E-02	0.30065E-02	0.30118E-02	0.14549E-02	0.30734E-03
603	0.30071E-02	0.30025E-02	0.30080E-02	0.15168E-02	0.32775E-03
667	0.10176E-02	0.85504E-03	0.11505E-02	0.15973E+00	0.13065E+00
669	0.41703E-03	0.23323E-03	0.58020E-03	0.44073E+00	0.39128E+00

Table 8: *Illustration of Theorem 11 with $c = 1000$ and $n = 670$.*

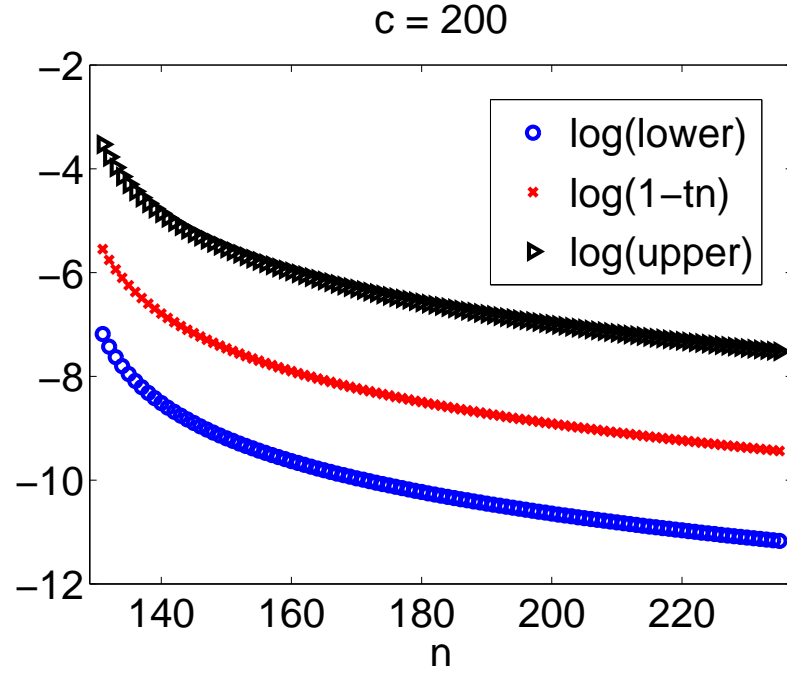


Figure 5: *Illustration of Theorem 23 with $c = 200$. Here t_n is the maximal root of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$, while the lower and upper bounds are defined via (262), (263), respectively.*

is always more accurate. We also note that $t_{i+1} - t_i$ decreases monotonically as i grows, which confirms Theorem 16, since $\chi_n > c^2$ in both cases.

We illustrate Theorem 23 in Figure 5. We choose $c = 200$, and, for each integer $130 \leq n \leq 230$, we evaluate numerically the following quantities. First, we compute the maximal root t_n of ψ_n in $(-1, 1)$. Second, we evaluate the eigenvalue χ_n (see (15) in Section 2.1). Then, we compute the lower and upper bounds on $1 - t_n$, established in Theorem 23, namely,

$$lower(n) = \frac{\pi^2}{8 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{1}{\chi_n - c^2}, \quad (262)$$

$$upper(n) = \frac{2\pi^2}{\chi_n - c^2}. \quad (263)$$

In Figure 5, we plot $\log(lower(n))$, $\log(upper(n))$ and $\log(1 - t_n)$, as functions of n .

We observe that neither of (262), (263) is a very accurate estimate of $1 - t_n$. Nevertheless, they correctly capture the behavior of $1 - t_n$, up to a multiplicative constant. In particular, for all integer $130 \leq n \leq 230$,

$$1 - t_n = \frac{\xi(n)}{\chi_n - c^2}, \quad (264)$$

where $\xi(n)$ is a real number in the range

$$\frac{\pi^2}{8 \cdot (1 + \sqrt{2})} < \xi(n) < 2\pi^2, \quad (265)$$

as expected from Theorem 23. In other words, $1 - t_n$ is proportional to $(\chi_n - c^2)^{-1}$.

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